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ATLANTIC EDITION

FIVE CENTS A COPY

JEWISH INFUX INTO PALESTINE DISTURBS ARABS

Natives Accuse Government
of Confiscating Land to
Sell to Jews

PRESENT OPPOSITION POORLY ORGANIZED

Policy of Subsidized Immigration
Said to Lack Essential
of Self-Support

JERUSALEM, May 16 (Special Correspondence)—It is now a little more than four years since Palestine was handed over by the military authorities to the civil administration under Sir Herbert Samuel, who is succeeded by Field Marshal Lord Plumer. It is therefore interesting to review the situation at the close of what may be termed the initial phase of the application of the British mandate.

The policy of the Balfour Declaration hinges the whole question of the Jewish and Arab controversies, and it will be noted that the wording of this brief document is of a very elastic nature, which enables its provision to be carried out to the extent and in the manner approved by the mandatory power and sanctioned by the League of Nations. The terms are such that they can be modified according to circumstances, as the situation demands, without in any way departing from the general line of action indicated. This is an important point to bear in mind when dealing with the conflicting elements of the situation in Palestine.

The policy of Zionism is to subsidize and introduce to Palestine as many Jewish immigrants as possible, with a view to developing the country and building up the national home. From the time of the British occupation up to September, 1924, approximately 38,000 Jews settled in Palestine, and there is no doubt that remarkable progress has been made in the development of the land and the establishment of agricultural settlements.

Not Self-Supporting

Every organized effort is made by the Zionist executive to improve conditions and give facilities to newcomers, with excellent results in many ways, and progress of all kinds is noticeable in many branches of industry. Superficially, this creates a great impression. On closer investigation, however, the question arises whether the system underlying this progress is economically sound. The national home is at the present time anything but self-supporting, and it is difficult to see how it is going to become so.

Immigration is, in most cases, only made possible by subsidies from abroad, without which the immigrants themselves would be lost in the wilderness. Being mainly drawn from towns, which are usually semi-annual and physically suited to agricultural work, which is the only real industry of Palestine. This point was brought out in the report of the mandatory commission toward the end of last year. Under the circumstances it will be surprising if these immigrants do not sooner or later gravitate toward the towns and create a state of unemployment in the country.

A Lefty Ideal
Zionism is the lofty ideal of an ancient race, but it is difficult to see how it can form the practical basis of a permanently flourishing Jewish national home in Palestine. Yet most Zionists want to see the introduction of large numbers of Jews from all parts of Europe, most of them almost destitute, irrespective of whether the country is capable of absorbing them. Indeed there have been bitter complaints against the policy of the Palestine government for restricting immigration on this basis.

According to the Zionist view, the Balfour declaration provides for the conversion of Palestine into a national home for the Jews, rather than merely assuring the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people. The Zionists either fail to realize that the Jews are merely a minority in the country, or, realizing this fact, want to convert this Jewish minority into a majority by inducing immigration of an indiscriminate nature.

The Palestine Arabs, who form the indigenous population of the country and are in the great majority, strongly resent this wholesale immigration of Jews, especially as they are subsidized from abroad and introduce an element of unfair competition. They also object to the attitude of the Government, which they accuse of favoring the Zionists and of confiscating Arab land in order to sell to the Jews.

Arabs Oppose Policy

In theory the Arabs are opposed to the national home policy and to the setting up of a constitution supporting that policy. This they clearly showed by boycotting the elections for the Legislative Council in

Dickens Museum Opened in London

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
London, June 9

THE house in which Dickens wrote "Oliver Twist" and most of the "Pickwick Papers" was opened today as a Dickens museum and headquarters for lovers of Dickens from all parts of the world.

Lord Birkenhead made an address at the opening of the house to the public. The house contains a remarkable library of various editions of Dickens' works, also the furniture he used when writing and many other relics.

LAND CAMPAIGN AGAINST LIQUOR BEING PLANNED

Federal Officers From 24 States Confer on New Enforcement Efforts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 9—Great efforts to enforce prohibition and tightening and strengthening the lines of enforcement are throughout the country are indicated in a conference held by Col. Lincoln C. Andrews, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in charge of prohibition enforcement, with a number of divisional chiefs and federal prohibition directors, which began on Saturday and continued through yesterday afternoon. Twenty-four states were represented either by divisional chiefs or by directors.

Following his usual rule Colonel Andrews would not give out definite information revealing details of his future action, but it is understood that a raid campaign supplementing the distinct progress that had been made by the Coast Guard and along the border by the Customs Border Patrol, shall be undertaken.

Against Illicit Distillation

This will include efforts against illicit distillation of liquor, particularly through the use of industrial alcohol, it was said. It was the function of the federal agencies engaged in the enforcement of prohibition to enforce the law and Colonel Andrews has stated that in a number of occasions, and he so reiterated that that was what he intended to do.

With the material cutting down of the illicit supply of liquor coming in by the way of the sea, it has been known for some time that the chief concern of the enforcing officers of the Government is the illicit use of alcohol intended for industrial purposes. This phase of the problem of prohibition enforcement will undoubtedly be the object of the attention of the enforcing activities of the Government from now on. A plan for the control of the industrial alcohol output has been devised by Colonel Andrews, which will soon be put into active operation, it is understood.

Divisional Chiefs Attend

Divisional chiefs attending the conference were G. J. Simons, Pittsburgh, Pa.; John A. Foster, Philadelphia; A. E. Stroup, of the New England area; A. C. Townsend, Chicago, covering Illinois, Wisconsin, and northern Michigan; H. M. Luckett, Washington, D. C., covering Maryland, Delaware, West Virginia, the District of Columbia, and some counties of Virginia; B. Q. Merrick, New York, covering New York and the Fifth Congressional District of New Jersey; W. D. Moss, Kansas City, covering Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas; R. B. Sims, head of the field force in New Jersey, and B. C. Sharp, covering North Carolina and a part of Virginia.

Federal prohibition directors attending were Seth May of Maine, Sam Collins of Kentucky, H. G. Sheldon of Rhode Island, F. Dimmick of Georgia, P. Canfield of New York, and William G. Murdoch of Pennsylvania. Roy A. Haynes, federal commissioner of prohibition, and John A. Murphy, field supervisor, also attended.

Follows President's Orders

The conference followed instructions given by President Coolidge aimed at ascertaining whether or not the funds available were sufficient to bring about adequate enforcement of the Volstead Act, it was said. The discussions may have some bearing on the budget estimates for the enacting agents of the Government and also in the financial situation.

Success attained in the recent conference with Mexican officials at El Paso, Tex., on the subject of co-operation in the enforcement of the customs and other border laws and regulations of the respective countries have added to the encouraging prospects of even further progress in prohibition enforcement than has thus far been attained.

Colonel Andrews pointed out that when the treaty which had been formulated at the conference had been ratified by the respective governments.

How could France not be satisfied? There are professional skeptics who endeavor to find fault with the agreement, but they constitute a minority. Even though all their points were conceded, they would simply raise fresh demands. The optimistic view

French Regard Accord as a Great Diplomatic Event

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special Cable

PARIS, June 9.—The greatest diplomatic event since the war has been accomplished at Geneva in the total agreement between France and England on the projected peace pact offered by Germany. Such is the French verdict. It is to be presumed that Germany will not withdraw from the position it took up and, therefore, that the western European peace pact is positively assured. The components of the French on this happening of gigantic significance are naturally enthusiastic.

How could France not be satisfied? There are professional skeptics who endeavor to find fault with the agreement, but they constitute a minority. Even though all their points were conceded, they would simply raise fresh demands. The optimistic view

Canada's Government Decides to Aid Home Bank Depositors

No Legal Responsibility Recognized But Moral Claim Is Admitted

OTTAWA, June 9 (Special)—After two years of investigation and consideration the Federal Government has at last decided that the depositors who lost their savings in the Home Bank of Canada crash in 1923 are entitled to compensation, and J. A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, has asked the House of Commons to provide the sum of \$5,400,000, out of the consolidated revenue fund, for this purpose.

Toward the close of the last session of Parliament the banking committee, after months of deliberation and taking evidence from scores of witnesses, from Sir Thomas White, ex-Minister of Finance, down to the humblest depositor, reported that "the facts clearly establish that the depositors of the Home Bank have no claim under the law of the land for compensation by the country on account of any loss they may suffer by reason of the failure of the Home Bank," but considered that "the facts brought out in the interim report submitted by Mr. Chief Justice McKeown, and the evidence thereto referred to, establish that depositors

have a moral claim in equity for compensation."

The House passed the report unanimously, and the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, promised to announce at the next session to what extent the "moral claim" should be recognized.

In introducing the resolution Mr. Robb explained that the amount proposed would reimburse the depositors a further 25 per cent. A payment of 25 per cent had already been made by the liquidator, with another 10 per cent still to come, so that their losses would be approximately only 30 per cent, or less than \$3,500,000. He was careful to point out that the Government did not guarantee deposits, but in this particular case recognized a moral claim, due to the fact that it had neglected to have the condition of the bank investigated during the war years, for fear that if it went into liquidation it might have caused a financial panic.

After considerable discussion, but little opposition, the resolution was carried by a vote of 100 to 20 and a bill based upon it given first reading.

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Directors of Norse-American Immigration Celebration in Minnesota



Photograph by Underwood & Underwood

Seated, Left to Right: Trygve Oms, Minneapolis, Treasurer; Neil T. Moen, Fergus Falls, Minn., First Vice-Chairman; Prof. Gisli Bottna, University of Minnesota, Chairman; Prof. M. J. A. Heivik, Moorhead, Minn., Secretary. Standing, Left to Right: A. C. Flean, St. Paul, Second Vice-Chairman; S. H. Halstad, Minneapolis, Managing Director.

FRANCE TO ADD TO BANK NOTES

New Issue of 4,000,000,000 Francs Said to Be Planned by Joseph Caillaux

PARIS, June 9 (AP)—Financial

writers in newspapers here today credited the Finance Minister, Joseph Caillaux, with a plan to print 4,000,000,000 francs more of bank notes and to increase the Bank of France's limit of advances to the Government by a like amount, so the Government can meet maturing bonds.

M. Caillaux is to appear this afternoon before the Chamber of Deputies Finance Commission to outline his proposals for rehabilitating France's finances. It was announced yesterday that he had obtained, according to customs, the Cabinet's approval of his ideas at this forenoon's session, but nothing was revealed officially.

It was understood that M. Caillaux's action would be so limited with restrictions as to speedy repayment out of loan, probably to be floated in the United States, that the additional issue of bank notes would not, in the Minister's opinion, really affect.

The holders of bonds amounting to almost 2,000,000,000 francs maturing July 1 and of almost 3,500,000,000 maturing Sept. 1 have filed demands for reimbursement. M. Caillaux estimates that much of this money will be paid to the bondholders and will be invested in other government securities, but meanwhile he must have the money to pay these bonds when they mature.

The Government last Thursday borrowed within 800,000,000 francs of its legal borrowing limit from the Bank of France, and there remain only about 1,333,000,000 francs margin for further increase in the circulation.

ITALIAN FESTIVITIES BROUGHT TO AN END

By Special Cable

ROME, June 9.—The celebration of the King's birthday came to a close yesterday afternoon when the sovereign held a reception in the gardens of the Quirinal Palace, which 12,000 persons attended.

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TUESDAY, JUNE 9, 1925

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Letters to the Editor.

Books.

Letters to

ence upon our modern history and western civilization which it is difficult to match among any other like number of people. In many ways their influence upon northern and western Europe may be compared to that of the Greeks upon the civilization of the Mediterranean. They were the first deep-sea navigators. They pioneered the migrations which boldly struck across the western waters. They branded their name upon French, Normans, and from the conquests of Britain into Norman conquest from which there was the beginning of modern England.

Discovery of New World

But even before William of Normandy had conquered at Hastings, Lief, the son of Erik, near 500 years before Columbus appears to have found the New World. There is little doubt that several centuries before Columbus saw the light of day there was born upon American soil, or Norse parents, a boy who afterwards became so great a mathematician and astronomer that his studies may have contributed much to the fund of knowledge which helped Columbus formulate his vision of the world as we know it.

Again the fascinating chapters in the history of the dark ages is the story of Iceland. As a little Norse Republic it maintained itself for several centuries as one of the real repositories of ancient culture in a world whose leaders of learning seemed to be seeking out. We have long known of the noble Icelandic literature which was produced during those generations of the intellectual twilight; but we know too little of the men who largely performed as an outpost of the sturdy northern culture in bridging over the gulf of darkness between the ancient and modern era.

The sons of Thor and Odin often in the mind's eye as very princes of high and hardy adventure. From Norway to Iceland, from Iceland to Greenland, from Greenland to the mainland, the Norsemen worked their way across the north Atlantic. They found the western ocean, and it was a Norseman who first traversed Bering Strait and demonstrated that the Arctic and connected with Asia and North America. One wonders whether these Northmen would turn for adventure if the earth should ever be so completely charted that exploration offered no more challenges. Within a very few years the Northmen traversed the northwest passage from Atlantic to Pacific; and the same one, Amundsen, carried the flag of Norway to the South Pole; and not within a few days past has he been the first to make long explorations in the region of the North Pole in an airplane, tempting a fate which, as I write, is unknown.

Children of Freedom

These Northmen, one of whose ancestors we are celebrating today, have from their first appearance on the margin of history been the chief advocates of Native, a rigorous climate and a none too productive soil, they had learned the necessity for hard work and careful management. They were moved by that aspiration for a free holding

Tonight at the "Pops"

MASS. FEDERATION OF MUSIC CLUBS AND PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB NIGHT

Includes: "Carmen" . . . Bizet
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" . . . Nicolai
To Perdition . . . Reppen
Finale of "Schéhérazade" . . . Sibelius
Jota from "Hispania" . . . Stomachachina
"By the Waters of Minnetonka" . . . Lieurance
Fantasia, "Lohengrin" . . . Wagner
Polovtsian Dances from "Prinz Igor" . . . Borodin
"Prelude Religieux" . . . Edith Lang
"Entrance of the Boys" . . . Halvorsen

EVENTS TONIGHT

Quincy Tercentennial Celebration: First presentation of historical pageant. Merrymount Park, Wollaston, 8:30. New England Theological Institution Centennial celebration: Alumni Day dinner, evening. Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Senior class banquet, Hotel Westminster, 6:30. Ringling Brothers-Barnum & Bailey Circus: Walling Square Show Grounds, Charlestown. Boston Square and Compass Club: Opening of garden season. Dana Hall: Graduation exercises, Village Congregational Church, Wellesley. Free public carillon recital by Hamel LeFevere, St. Stephen's Church, Cohasset, 8:30. Theaters: B. F. Keith's—Vaudeville, 2:8. Copely—The Bad Man, 8:15. 7 Shubert—Roseland, 8:15. Photoplays: St. James—Cyrano de Bergerac, 2:15. 8:15. Radio: WNAZ, Boston, (260.3 Meters) 6 p.m.—Camp Fire Girls Half-hour, 7:05—All-colored musical comedy, 8:15—Orchestra direction William F. Dodge. WBZ, Boston-Springfield, Mass. (323.3 Meters) 6 p.m.—Leo Reisman Ensemble, 6:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern and National Leagues, 7:30—André Savard, pianist, 7:45—Old Timers Program, by Katherine White, soprano, Blanche D. Pickering, pianist, Jack Gaffin, fiddler; Harry Cummings, harmonica, and the Bay State String Quartet, as furnished by the U. S. Department of Agriculture at Boston, 9:45—World market survey from the department of commerce, 10:15—Results of the national industrial conference board, 8:30—Results of baseball games played by the Eastern American and National Leagues. WEII, Boston, Mass. (475.9 Meters) 6:30 p.m.—Big Brother Club, 7:15—Talk, Ralph Rogers, 8—From New York, musical, 10—Grand Opera.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Massachusetts State Convention of Commerce: Annual meeting, all day. Copely Plaza. New England Conservatory of Music: Graduation exercises, 21, 8:30 p.m. address by Dr. Henry K. Rowa; dinner, 9. New England Conservatory of Music: Alumni-senior open house, 4 to 6. Boston University: Class day exercises of the School of Law, 12:15 p.m. Prof. Herbert Blair, Newtonville, 2:30. Rotary Club of Boston: Luncheon, Jerome F. Collins of the New York

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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in the land which has always marked peoples in whom the democratic idea was pressing for recognition. Based on both political and economic independence, they realized the necessity for popular education, and so have always been among the best devotees of public schools. Thousands of them volunteered in the service of the country during the Civil and Spanish wars, and tens of thousands in the World War.

The institutions and the masters of the day, as well as the people, were their own. Their story is all about you. They have given great soldiers, statesmen, scientists, educators and men of business to the upbuilding of their native country. The have been rapidly assimilated into a body of citizenship, contributing to many of its best and most characteristic elements. To their adaptability the nation owes much, for it is in the nature of the assimilation and spiritual unification that has made our Nation what it is and our people what they are.

Recalling that just 100 years ago a group of 52 persons set out from Norway on the 45-ton sloop Resurrection as the first organized party of immigrants from that country, the President said that "Minnesota would not be Minnesota, the group of imperial northwestern states would not be what they are, but for the contribution that has been made to them by the Scandinavian countries."

CREDIT MEN PLAN TO HALT FRAUDS

(Continued from Page 1)

Fund Committee to follow this with a \$1,000,000 campaign for the rest of the year, and to map out a program involving annual expenditure of \$500,000 for four years. At the end of this time, the value of the work is expected to be proved so clearly that there will be no difficulty in securing \$5,000,000, to be used as a permanent endowment.

At the opening meeting Monday, J. H. Tregoe, executive manager, in his annual report to the delegates, characterized the campaign begun last April for the first unit of the fund as "the most progressive and far-reaching movement ever undertaken by a commercial body since the beginning of the Nation's history."

"But for American example and influence," he added, "the democratic movements of 1832 and 1848 in Europe might have been long postponed. The broadly democratic evolution which swayed Europe so greatly in the latter half of the nineteenth century might have failed entirely."

Immigration from north and west Europe gave "constant encouragement" to liberal thought and action, he said, "and in this country by gradually giving the north a great preponderance in numbers hastened the downfall of slavery."

Amundsen, with all that he represents of hope in the world, the President told his audience, "is not and will be what you make it." Its institutions of religious liberty, of education and economic opportunity, of constitutional rights of integrity of the law, are the most precious possessions of the human race.

"These do not emanate from the Government. Their abiding place is with the people. They come from the consecration of the father, the love of the mother, and the devotion of the children. They are the product of that honest, earnest and tireless effort that goes into the rearing of the family altar and the making of the home of our country."

Mr. Kellogg's Address

Frank B. Kellogg, Secretary of State, in his address following that of President Coolidge, warned against tampering "with the fundamental principles upon which through the Constitution, representative democracy is built."

The Secretary avowed that the fundamentals of the Constitution were being "assaulted" by "propagandists who advocate the overthrow of the Government and the substitution of class tyranny" and by a considerable body of our citizens who in the name of liberty and reforms are impatient of the constitutional restrictions and by insidious approaches and attacks would destroy these guarantees of personal liberty."

"I doubt if you are aware," he said, "that the investigating force of the association is to be increased to 10 times its present size. Central offices for investigation and prosecution are to be opened in New York, Chicago and San Francisco, with branch offices in 25 districts. Each of these will have a director and an adequate investigating force, which will be continually on the lookout to protect legitimate business interests and make credit fraud impossible."

GINTER'S SALES INCREASE

Sales of Ginter Company for May and June months compare as follows:

1925 1924
Inc. \$106,614 \$104,988
Five months . . . 5,644,195 5,240,341

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; possibly local showers, somewhat warmer, moderate east wind, 60-65.

New England: Mostly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; probably local thunder showers, moderate southeast shifting winds, 60-65.

Official Temperatures

(8 a. m. Standard time, 75th meridian)
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High Tides at Boston
(Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday, 2:18 p. m.
Wednesday, 2:33 a. m.

Light all vehicles at 8:47 p. m.

ROTOR VESSEL AWAITS TESTS

First American Model to Have Official Tryout in Charles River Basin

America's first rotor ship—sailless and propellerless—is scheduled to perform in the Charles river basin tomorrow, probably in the late forenoon.

Today, nestling close to the side of the destroyer Lardner at pier 5 in the Charlestown Navy Yard, this little tub of a boat, with what looks like a fat smokestack, was being prepared for her debut tomorrow under the direction of Lieuts. J. M. Kierman and W. W. Hastings, by whom the craft was designed as thesis work in completing a two-year course in naval architecture and marine engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

The lieutenants are connected with the construction corps of the Navy and were assigned to build on a small scale a rotor ship embodying the same general theory as that on which Adolf Flettner of Germany is developing a rotor ship which has undergone favorable tests in the Baltic Sea.

Wind "Gearred Up"

They used an abandoned 30-foot navy sailer and erected amidships a hollow iron cylinder 3½ feet high and 3½ feet in diameter. The rest of the equipment consisted of a motor, generator and gasoline engine for driving the generator.

The electrical connections were being completed today and if all goes well the little craft tomorrow morning will make her way to the Metropolitan police pier near Lechmere Square, from which point the organization will be prepared to make the first trial flight.

What makes the rotor ship go is not easily explained. Primarily it is the wind which is "geared up" by the rotating cylinder. When air is made to circulate faster on one side of an object than on another atmospheric pressure is increased on one side and reduced on the other with the result that the object is given an impulse in the direction of the side having the lesser pressure.

The wind which drives the ship is not the wind which is "geared up" by the rotating cylinder. When air is made to circulate faster on one side of an object than on another atmospheric pressure is increased on one side and reduced on the other with the result that the object is given an impulse in the direction of the side having the lesser pressure.

The ship is then driven by the motor.

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Circus Is Calling Boston Hosts to Sullivan Square Grounds

Elevated Trains and Motors Carrying Happy Loads to the Old Familiar Sights and Sounds of America's Popular Amusement

"Here y're—get ye' balloons—be a child—jest fer t'night . . . Or take 'em home t' th' babies . . . Ho—come on—take 'em afore they're gone . . ."

"Well-ll-ll-step right up an' see the elephants—fill-em peanuts—they love it. See the ma'verous pyramids of colossal size an' tame as kittens . . . See th' lions. Hear 'em roar . . ."

"All right folks—hustle along—the big show's about to begin . . . Greatest show on earth . . . Hurry-hurry-hurry, now, get your peanuts and popcorn and make yourselves t' home. Hundreds horses, acrobats, clowns, tumblers wild west show—bigger'n' wilder' ever . . . Come on—come on—come on—Ho—let 'er go—"

The Side-Show Impresario
The strident whistle of the calliope. The whine of peanut ovens.

The bark of the side-show impresario . . . The lazy grunts of sea lions . . . The bored yawn of a "water-boy" unable, nevertheless, to resist the lure of "sealin' em come in" . . . Ma—git me some peanuts an' a balloon an' Oh—what's those things all stripes an' lookit the giraffe, bet it's funny when he's thirsty . . ."

Ticket men all smiling and chattering to the "folks." The circus is the greatest agent of democracy in the world. "Well—what you say—how many—many—many—many—step right up, hand over your money AND don't forget to take away your change. We don't want anything besides her—longin' to anyone else. Yes, ma'am. Six. No box seats, madame. This is the circus, yes madame. How many—how many—how many—"

Sullivan Square in Charlestown, unaccustomed neighborhood for the circus, bulged with people last night as the first evening's audience gathered undiminished in numbers by the new location. Elevated trains, acrobats, clowns, tumblers wild west show—bigger'n' wilder' ever . . . Come on—come on—come on—Ho—let 'er go—"

Famous Figures Here
Famous figures in the circus world have come back to Boston for this week. The gifted Miss Wirth whose skill increases with the passing years. The amazing Miss Leitzel whose curious ability to "cast herself over her own shoulder" is one of the occasions upon which the famous impresario, Frank Brada, makes the typical circus-flavored speech which employs many superlatives and ends in an unexpectedly simple and dramatic "Look!"

Bareback riders, tight rope walkers, slack rope dancers, clowns and trapeze artists, never losin' their luster as the years pass by for bankers, clergymen, fruit vendors, stenographers, public accountants, even hardened newspaper men. The entrance to the ring, behind Merle Evans' famous band, curtained in gleaming satin is the gateway to a special land of romance and the folk that come through it, albeit they come on a schedule to put modern factory efficiency to shame, come nevertheless as the emissaries from a fabled land where the wave of a hand brings forth all manner of enchantments and boredom is unknown.

Parade of the Elephants
The ubiquitous ice cream and peanut men, wandering up and down the aisles with their improbable cries, "Last time around; get your peanuts before it's too late"—only heightened the joyous unreality of the circus scene. They make the parade of elephants more fantastic, the drill of several hundred horses in their gay caparisons ridden by men and girls gayly dressed and weaving patterns with their flowered garlands more faerylike, the birdland fantasy more entrancing.

What matter that the commissary is industriously planning so dane a thing as tomorrow's three meals for 2000 people. What matter that the wardrobe mistress has even as the show goes on, a score of seamstresses busy with needles and threads repairing against tomorrow's need chance rents in costumes of gauze and satin and that it is a serious business.

Tinsel and Jeweled
The claim that the circus this year is bigger and better seems justified. Costumes are fresh and attractive. They are tinsel and more jeweled.

World News in Brief

Chicago (AP)— Governor George W. Hooper of Tennessee, has been re-elected chairman of the U. S. Railroad Labor Board. G. W. W. Hanger was chosen vice-chairman.

Buenos Aires (AP)— Suffrage for native or naturalized Argentine women over 22 years of age is advocated in a bill presented to the chamber by the Radical Deputy, Leopoldo Bard.

Tokyo (AP)— The Social Affairs Bureau of the Tokyo municipality is planning the construction of 16 public eating houses in different parts of the city. Each building will cost about 50,000 yen. These dining halls will be completed and will be under the direct control of the bureau. The meals served will be extremely simple, but well-cooked, and will be offered at cost price. The bureau has been operating a number of these eating rooms successfully, the patrons being mostly office clerks and mostly associated with Utopia.

Mexico City (AP)— The Mexican Government, it is said, has agreed to save \$6,000,000 pesos of the 50,000,000 intended for the establishment of a sole bank of issue. After the bank is inaugurated, it is stated, the Government will contemplate resumption of interest payment on the foreign debt, and also the agrarian debt.

Paris (AP)— A price of \$60,000 francs was paid by a dealer at an auction yesterday for a small painting of the Virgin Mary, "La Vierge à l'Enfant." As the dealer is obliged to pay a tax of 19 1/2 per cent, the total amounts to more than \$60,000 francs or \$40,000.

Being Funny Is Serious Business



Courtesy Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus

Mimicry and Pantomimes Rather Than Words Are the Laugh Producers in the Circus Today. A Small Army of Clowns Keeping Things Lively Under the Big Tent.

MAIL ORDER HOUSE PLANS COAL SALES

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, June 9— Two tons of coal for the householder for little more than the price of one ton is a problem in domestic economy. Sears, Roebuck & Co., mail-order house, is attempting to solve through establishment of a new coal department.

C. M. Kittle, president of the firm, announced a saving of \$1 to \$2 per ton to the consumer is expected to be effected by the new plan, which involves shipping coal directly from the mines in southern Illinois and Indiana and also from Kentucky, directly to the consumer.

Parade of the Elephants
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Organization of coal clubs by neighbors is one of the purchase plans, Mr. Kittle suggests. Savings of \$10 to \$50 could be made during the season by this method he believes. This plan eliminates the middleman, jobbers, agents, and salesmen and enables householders to buy their fuel at little more than mine prices.

Gain in Personnel
Distinct improvement had been made in the character of the border personnel and the enforcement of customs regulations by Mexico, he said. This had helped to open the way for more complete co-operation between the American and Mexican officials, which was to be in the nature of an exchange of information. Heretofore it had not been a matter of particular moment with American officials whether anyone was trying to smuggle a consignment of silks or other goods into Mexico, and likewise officials whether anyone was trying to smuggle whisky, alcohols or narcotics into the United States from Mexico.

Now, however, there will be a definite co-operation between the two sets of officials in the giving of information to each other along these particular lines or in connection with any attempt at smuggling.

FURTHER DIVIDEND BY HANOVER TRUST

Judge Henry K. Bradley of the Supreme Court today authorized Roy A. Hovey, bank commissioner, to pay a further dividend of five percent to the depositors in the commercial department of the Hanover Trust Company, which was closed by the State five years ago.

About 2000 depositors will benefit from this distribution, which will amount to about \$130,000 and which is expected to be paid in about a month. This dividend will bring the amount received by the commercial depositors to 57 per cent. The de-

BRITAIN AGREES WITH FRANCE ON SECURITY PACT

(Continued from Page 1)

taken by the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor throughout Britain based on two solid facts: first, that M. Briand, a realist and not likely to offend time grubbing over negligible points; second, that by comparison with the Cannes protocol, which M. Briand accepted, the present project is infinitely better. The British objection to France crossing the demilitarized Rhinebank, which was the principal bone of contention. Arguments favoring the individual viewpoints are naturally introduced, but briefly put, the rival attitudes are as follows:

Position in Rhineland
However unfair the Versailles Treaty may be, it still remains a treaty and while providing for the demilitarization of the Rhineland, that is to say, the complete absence of German armies, munitions and fortifications, it does not call for neutralization of the Rhineland, that is to say, the closing of the Rhineland to all legitimate military operations in the event of war.

But in practice a France desirous of going to the help of Poland would probably act through the League of Nations. Indeed, whether it has special engagements toward Poland or not it would not be easy in these democratic days to make Frenchmen march against Germany, unless Germany directly attacked France. It will be remembered that even in 1914 before the lessons of the Great War were known, the Premier, René Viviani, was obliged to demonstrate to public opinion that France was not aggressive by withdrawing French troops 10 kilometers from the frontier, thus giving Germany a tactical advantage.

Triumph for M. Briand

Why should it be supposed that the French, who, with the Russian alliance, hesitated and waited until unmistakably attacked, should now be ready to fly beyond their frontiers if another country is menaced, though France is not attacked directly? The recollection of 1914 is to prove conclusively that both France and England, for diplomatic reasons have made most of this right to traverse the Rhineland than a realistic view of the probabilities would justify.

With the Polish stumbling block removed by judiciously minded ministers an agreement is inevitable, and now that the news from Geneva confirms Paris' expectations the general comment is that it is a signal triumph for M. Briand, who has worked continuously for such a result since 1921. Such perseverance in the face of often unfavorable circumstances and an apparently implacable opposition deserves its reward.

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GREEKS AND JUGOSLAWS EXPLAIN POSITION ON SALONIKI RAILWAY

By CRAWFORD PRICE

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9—The Greek and Jugoslav delegations have now issued their respective explanations of the breakdown of the recent negotiations for a renewal of alliance. Both deal exclusively with the question of the railway from the Serbian frontier to Salonic, which was the principal bone of contention. Arguments favoring the individual viewpoints are naturally introduced, but briefly put, the rival attitudes are as follows:

The Greeks say that while they are prepared to make extreme concessions, such as the application of Serbian tariffs to the Ghevelli-Saloniki section, repairs to the railway and, if necessary, the construction of a double-track, they are absolutely unable to consider handing over the section to Serbian control. They regard this as affecting their sovereign rights and calculated to provoke continual friction between the two nations.

The Serbian position is that southern and part of northern Serbia economically, gravitate toward the

Greeks. The difficulties hitherto provoked by Greek tariffs in the administration are stressed, and the claim is made that the Ghevelli-Saloniki section must, for a fixed period, become an integral part of the Delfi-Saloniki line, under direction of the Serbian state railways. It is alleged that only thus can there be guaranteed the required freedom for their exports and imports through Salonic.

Those outside the dispute who only desire to assist a satisfactory settlement will not wish to dogmatize on the respective merits of the rival positions. Undoubtedly the Greek administration has provoked difficulties in the past—perhaps more than necessary—and while the Serbian ambitions are entirely comprehensible the demands now formulated are rather more than any Hellenic Government would be expected to accept voluntarily.

For the rest grave political considerations lie behind these technical differences and must necessarily govern further negotiations which it is assumed, will take place in the near future.

Are you running your Balloon Tires hard or soft?

THE original idea back of balloon tires is the added comfort of riding on a soft cushion of air.

Because—

low pressure Balloons at true low air pressure and it won't hurt them.

They have the new "Low-Pressure Tread," which prevents early and uneven tread wear—

And they are built of Latex-treated WebCord, which gives maximum strength and flexibility.

No matter what your experience with other balloon tires may have been—

Do not over-inflate these tires to save them from quick and excessive wear.

It is not necessary.

They are made for true low air pressures.

United States Rubber Company



U.S. Royal True Low Pressure Balloons

with the New Flat "LOW-PRESSURE TREAD" and Built of Latex-treated Web Cord

Reo "Series G" Sedan

\$1645

at Lansing plus Tax

INSTITUTIONAL soundness = a most stable corps of trained factory workmen = manufacturing self-containment which eliminates parts makers' profits.

These are some of the factors that have made it possible for Reo to design, manufacture and sell the Series G Sedan at a price never before associated with a full-sized, four-door sedan of similar quality.

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Shirtmaking is a Business which we Thoroughly Understand. Our Untiring Devotion to Betterments and Unusual Materials afford Obvious Advantages.

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NEW ARGUMENT SEEN IN PARDON

Another Blow to Capital Punishment Found in Connecticut Case

HARTFORD, Conn., June 9 (Special)—Sentenced to be executed 18 years ago on a charge of homicide, the sentence being commuted to life imprisonment on the eve of its consummation, Charles Pasquale Esposito last night received a pardon from the Connecticut board of pardons after several noted criminologists and sociologists had studied the case and placed before the board opinions which cast serious doubt upon the Justice of the verdict.

Supporters of the movement against capital punishment in this State see in this case another strong argument for their cause. With such experts as Prof. John Dewey of Columbia University, and George W. Kirchwey, head of the department of criminology, New York School of Social Work, and formerly warden of Sing Sing Prison, expressing doubt as to the guilt of the man they find in the case, another instance of where an innocent person might have been sacrificed on the altar of an unrighteous and barbaric custom of capital punishment.

The study of Esposito's case and the activities leading to his pardon last night were largely promoted through the efforts of Miss Genevieve Cowles, vice-president of the Artists' Council, New York, and painter of many mural decorations in various institutions, including one on the chapel wall of the state prison at Wethersfield, Conn., where she became interested in Esposito and convinced of his innocence of the crime of which he had been convicted.

Since his incarceration, Esposito had achieved rare skill in woodcarving. Miss Cowles told the board at its hearing yesterday that there was no danger of his becoming a public

Professor Dewey, in the statement which he prepared after thoroughly studying the evidence presented to him by Miss Cowles and which was filed with the board, said: "From my study of the evidence you showed me it does not seem to me that the guilt of Esposito was proved beyond a reasonable doubt."

After summarizing the evidence Mr. Kirchwey, in a statement also filed with the board, came to this conclusion: "On the record I cannot say that in my opinion Esposito's connection with the crime was proven beyond a reasonable doubt."

Another statement which had weight with the board was that of Arthur C. Comley, state's attorney for Fairfield County, where the alleged offense was committed, who said: "For the doubts that may have existed Esposito has already paid heavily. I am by no means convinced that justice won't be served by freeing him."

CREDIT MEN RAISE ANTI-FRAUD FUND

In the campaign of the National Association of Credit Men for a fund of \$1,000,000 to combat fraudulent bankruptcies in the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Potomac, New England actually raised \$31,000 of its \$100,000 quota, with more coming in daily from companies who could not contribute during the campaign because of pending decisions by boards of directors.

Boston's portion was \$60,000 and \$61,000 was actually raised. Providence exceeded their \$20,000 quota by \$4,000. Springfield and Worcester failed to complete their quotas but it is felt by officials of the New England Association that when Fred P. Kinney was general chairman, that delayed subscriptions will bring the New England quota up to the full amount within a few days.

**LEGION'S ENDOWMENT
FUND NEARING QUOTA**

Although Massachusetts has not gone over the top in its campaign to raise \$500,000 toward the American Legion national endowment fund, state officials announce that, with \$178,315 accounted for and an intensive campaign progressing this week, they are confident the quota will be filled. Boston leaders expect to reach their quota of \$200,000 by Bunker Hill Day.

Three fire boats gave an exhibition in Fort Channel yesterday. Boston workers assembled last night at the Hotel Bellvue for repairs and decorations. Speakers included Theodore A. Glynn, fire commissioner; Maj. George Gilbroy, Russell Harmon, Charles R. Gow, state drive chairman, and Leo M. Harlow, state commander.

TRAFFIC PLAN HELD AID TO MERCHANTS

The proposed new traffic rule, which would bar downtown parking only before 10 a. m. and between the hours of 4 and 6 p. m., would not prohibit all downtown parking, according to a statement made yesterday at City Hall, Boston, by Joseph F. Sullivan, secretary of the Board of Street Commissioners.

"This regulation," said Mr. Sullivan, "is one to confine the privileges to special vehicles during certain specified hours. It was made to comply with the complaints of many retail merchants that their trade was being driven away because their curbing had been pre-empted."

SHOE SITUATION CAUSES SURVEYED

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 8—A study of the cause of depression, loss of production and unemployment in the shoe industry of Lynn and Haverhill, two of the leading shoe-manufacturing cities of the country, which was undertaken at the request of the President and Secretary of Labor by the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Labor, has been completed.

The causes, briefly summarized by the bureau, are said to be the extreme novelty, shoes, delays in arriving at

working agreements and wage adjustments between the manufacturers and the shoe workers' unions, delays in filing orders, cancellation of orders, high piece rates or labor costs compared with rates and costs in other localities, inability of manufacturers to make a profit and at the same time sell at prices at which manufacturers in other states and localities sell shoes of like grade and type and to restrictive rules as to hiring and discharging employees.

VALUATIONS QUESTIONED

Utilities Board Engineer Examined by Telephone Company Counsel

William J. Keefe, assistant engineer in the employ of the Massachusetts Department of Public Utilities in the course of his cross-examination at the State House today before the commission in the continued hearing of the petition of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company for approval by the commission of a general increase amounting on an average to 23 per cent more than their present rates, reiterated his previous testimony that his valuation of the reproduction cost of the telephone company's plant in this State reduced by about \$6,000,000 the company's own appraisal of the property. Mr. Keefe further said that his valuation on the company's land in Massachusetts was some \$600,000 lower than the telephone experts' figures.

Keefe Examined

Charles S. Pierce, vice-president of the New England telephone company and its chief legal counsel, conducted the cross-examination of Mr. Keefe. In answer to questions put by Mr. Pierce the public utilities' witness declared that in his investigation he had not confined his investigation of the boards of assessors in the various cities and towns he had visited but he had conducted a thorough examination and had interrogated many men who would know of property values in these places.

The witness said that he had never heard that it was the invariable practice of boards of assessors in the valuation of real estate to place estimates much lower than the market in general reckoned.

Mr. Keefe said that in his study of what it would cost to reproduce the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company's Massachusetts buildings and buy its land sites he had eliminated entirely a charge of \$1,701,521 carried in the record of the company's own appraisal to cover the cost of equipment specifications and drawings.

When Mr. Pierce asked him whether it would be proper to include this amount if it were actually paid to the manufacturers, for instance the Western Electric Company, and later not to include that amount in the New England Company's own estimate of its engineering costs, Mr. Keefe said it would be right.

Appraisal Cut

Deductions for omissions and contingencies caused Mr. Keefe to cut from the company's own appraisal of \$4,132,517 the sum of \$1,940,730. He said, answering questions, that he believed he had been very fair in this deduction.

Asked if he thought that .5 of 1 per cent were sufficient to cover omissions, Mr. Keefe asserted that he believed it to be no more than eight because the telephone company did a wonderful job in its appraisal of its property.

"I have been more than liberal in giving you 1 1/2 per cent for both omissions and contingencies," he said, in reference to the \$1,940,730.

William F. Kearns, contractor engaged by the City of Boston to offset the testimony of L. D. Willcutt engaged by the telephone to ascertain the reproduction value of its plant in Massachusetts, preceded Mr. Keefe on the witness stand.

Mr. Kearns said that Mr. Willcutt's appraisal of eight telephone exchange buildings was too high by \$8,363 or 27 per cent. The buildings are the Pittsfield, Attleboro, Fitchburg, Haverhill, Holyoke, Taunton, Arlington, and Newburyport exchanges.

NEW FILM AGENCIES

CHARLOTTE, N. C., June 6 (Special Correspondence)—Already one of the most important film distribution centers in the south, Charlotte will take on four new distribution agencies: Vitagraph Company, Southern Film Company, Warner Brothers Pictures, Inc., and the Producers Distributing Corporation, it was recently learned. There are 12 exchanges operating here.

CHURCH CENSUS URGED

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—Representatives of a group of churches called together here by the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, including a Jewish representative, urged to urge the United States Government to continue in 1926 the regular decennial census of religious bodies in America.

SUBMARINE LAUNCHED

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 9 (AP)—First submarine U. S. S. V-3, third of its class, which includes the largest undressed boats of the navy, was launched at Portsmouth Navy Yard this afternoon. The submarine is a sister ship of the V-1 and V-2, which were launched at Portsmouth last year.

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NEW HAVEN ROAD MAKES CHANGES

Shifts in Mechanical Management Are Announced by Representative

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 9 (AP)—Several changes in the mechanical management of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad were announced last night. These changes follow the granting of a "leave of absence" to General Manager Bardo, the appointment of J. A. Droege to his place to serve as "acting general manager," and the appointment of W. L. Bean to be chief mechanical engineer.

A statement issued by E. P. Lyon, special representative of the New Haven road, George A. Moriarty is appointed general mechanical superintendent with offices in New Haven. The following officers report to the general mechanical superintendent: mechanical superintendent of the New York division, lines west and lines east; the shop superintendents of the Readville shops and the New Haven shops; supervisor of auxiliary equipment; supervisor of car equipment; general locomotive tool inspector and general welding inspector.

E. Balda is appointed mechanical superintendent, lines east, with headquarters at Boston to succeed G.

A. Moriarty, promoted.

H. P. Hass, special assistant to the mechanical engineer, is changed to the mechanical engineer.

J. H. Lofland, marine superintendent, will report to the mechanical superintendent, New York division, on all maintenance matters and will report to the general superintendent on operation.

The engineer of tests will report to the mechanical engineer.

The statement, authorizing the changes, was signed by W. L. Bean, the new mechanical engineer, and approved by J. A. Droege, acting general manager.

Over the signature of J. C. Hassett, mechanical engineer, a statement appoints Kenneth Cortwright assistant mechanical engineer in charge of specifications, design record and standards of equipment.

**STATE CHAMBER
PLANS MEETING**

Delegates and officers of the Massachusetts State Chamber of Commerce will hold their annual meeting tomorrow at the Copley Plaza. The program will include sessions in the morning and afternoon with the Governor's Night dinner in the evening, the speakers to include Governor Fuller, B. Loring Young, and Arthur W. Forbes, president of the New Bedford Board of Commerce.

Reading of reports and election of directors will take place at the morning session. Speakers at the luncheon and their topics are announced as follows: F. B. Griffin, "Our Industrial Needs as Seen by a Railway Executive," and Col. Benjamin A. Franklin, "Our Industrial Needs as Seen by a Manufacturer." At 5 o'clock, Samuel H. Thompson of Lowell, vice-president, will give an illustrated lecture on the chamber's coast-to-coast trip.

**URGES NONPARTISAN
CONTROL FOR PARKS**

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 9—An appeal to leave the program for state parks in the hands of unpaid regional park commissioners and men qualified by long experience instead of turning over the authority to paid elected officials on the land board whose "sole function as to park matters has been approval of forest preserve land purchases," has just been sent out by George Gordon Ballou, president of the Parks and Playgrounds Association of New York City.

"I have been more than liberal in giving you 1 1/2 per cent for both omissions and contingencies," he said, in reference to the \$1,940,730.

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**VERMONT REPUBLICAN
WOMEN TO CONVENE**

Special from Monitor Bureau

MANCHESTER, Vt., June 9 (AP)—The annual meeting of the Woman's Republican Club of Vermont will be held here at the Equinox at 11 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, June 16. In addition to the business of the meeting three women speakers are scheduled. They are: Mrs. Charles H. Sabine of New York City, member for New York State of the Republican national committee; president of the Women's National Republican Club, and member

of the New York City Board of Education.

MANCHESTER PETROLEUM

California Petroleum for the March 31 quarter reported net income of \$1,105,739.

The net income for the year ended in the first quarter of 1924 was \$1,288,288,000, an increase of 54.1 per cent over the preceding

year.

AGENTS for

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Here is just what you have always wanted—a complete, compact, electric range and fireless cooker in one. Has double electric grill on top

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POINTS TO GAIN IN HOME OWNERS

Convention of Building and
Loan Associations Reports
on Promotion of Thrift

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 9 (Special)—Co-operation in the unselfish enterprise of aiding families of small means to own their own homes was the keynote of the opening session here today of the United States League of Local Building and Loan Associations. Coupled with reports of record advances of the associations in the last year, there were calls for a high ethical standard of business and for adherence to the fundamentals in which the associations were founded.

Speaking on "The Spirit of the Building and Loan Associations," T. L. Mathews of Franklin, N. H., declared that the motto to the people and not the interests or desires of the associations should be paramount. Primarily, he said, the business of the world is conducted for the benefit of the people.

Opportunity for Thrift

"The two foundations upon which the institutions rest are mutuality and co-operation," said William H. Peck, Kalamazoo, Mich. "The association is, first, to provide an opportunity for the exercise of persistent, systematic thrift. Second, to turn the stream of funds, fed by the countless rivulets of individual saving, into the channel of home ownership; and, third, to do its share in the great plan of the Almighty for the uplift of the world."

William R. Adair, of Omaha, president of the league, declared the associations were operating in a field peculiarly their own and that their progress has been due to the service they render. Mr. Adair spoke of the great need of more popular education on the approved practices of the associations and the purposes for which they are working.

"The building and loan associations of the United States set a new high record of achievement last year when they increased their assets more than \$222,000,000, and added 151,000 new members," reported

the Galloping Gull, the organ of the league. "No class of financial institution has in the last decade developed a more rapid growth or exerted a more beneficial influence on the civic and economic life of the nation. These associations now hold a most important place in the financial structure of America and are doing more than any other agency in promoting the saving habit and providing means for securing homes. They are essentially community builders and creators of taxable wealth, practically all their funds being devoted to home-building and home-owning purposes," he added.

Gain in Membership

"The membership gain last year was at the rate of nearly 19 per cent over the preceding year, and the increase in assets was nearly 21 per cent over the previous year's total. In 39 states, including the District of Columbia, there have been no failures of building and loan associations in the last five years. In 1920 the percentage of loss of all associations was only one hundred thousandths of 1 per cent of total assets, while last year this had been reduced to only eighty-four thousandths of 1 per cent."

C. Clinton James of Washington, D. C., explained the purpose of a bill pending in Congress for creation of a system of federal building loan banks that would compete with building and loan associations in a manner similar to the federal reserve bank system with banks of the country. Under the proposal there would be 11 federal building loan banks.

HARTFORD BUILDING ACTIVITY INCREASES

HARTFORD, Conn., June 8 (Special)—The building inspection department during May issued permits for construction work in Hartford estimated to cost \$3,745,266, by far the largest monthly total for the year. The total estimated costs of building work called for in permits issued in the past five months was \$8,933,699, representing an increase of \$1,033,579 over the corresponding period of last year.

Comparative figures follow: January, 1925, \$1,196,532; January, 1924, \$771,899; February, 1925, \$675,121; February, 1924, \$778,499; March, 1925, \$1,178,500; March, 1924, \$1,621,948; April, 1925, \$1,833,393; April, 1924, \$1,833,613; May, 1925, \$3,745,266; May, 1924, \$2,894,465.

B. U. COMMENCEMENT AWARDS ANNOUNCED

Commencement week activities at Boston University today included the annual class picnic of school of education seniors at Riverside in the afternoon and the college of liberal arts senior-class banquet at the Hotel Westminster this evening. To

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Detroit, Mich.

Special Correspondence

THE writer put down The Christian Science Monitor, in which she had just been reading the item setting forth Detroit's activities in observing Be-Kind-to-Animals Week, to inquire of a group of men dispersing from her front what the interest had been.

"Robin stuck up in the tree by a bit of string she picked up for a nest. Caught her wing and foot over a branch," said one. "Quite a job to get her down, but we did," said another. And, dusting off their clothes, away they went as if nothing out of the usual had occurred in their daily walk to business.

Santa Monica, Calif.

Special Correspondence

THE mother of a large family of children had to manage carefully to keep household expenses as low as possible. One day a six-year-old boy overheard the mother telling "some of the older children that more economy was required for the table, and that it would be necessary to do without meat for a while."

A day or two after this conversation the little fellow bounded into the room with radiant face, and placing a neat little package in his mother's lap, said, "This is for you, mom."

It contained a dainty lamb chop. It had been bought by the little child's pennies.

OPPOSES INCREASE FOR ELEVATED MEN

Improvement Association Refers to Big Debt

Protesting against any increase in wages for employees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, and questioning the "moral right of the road, the men, or any arbitration board to add to the operating costs of this system until it has been able to pay its debts," the United Improvement Association of Boston, in an open letter to "the car-riding public," announces that it is demanding an opportunity to state its position at a hearing before the arbitration board. Its letter in part follows:

The United Improvement Association of Boston, representing local members of the Boston Improvement Association, learns with grave concern that the employees and the Boston Elevated Railway Company are again in controversy over the matter of wages. The Boston Improvement Association, is therefore a matter of grave national consequence what kind of training these graduates are receiving and with what ideals they are going into active life.

Nowhere here a group more responsive to the appeal of loyal and intelligent citizenship than is to be found in the American college or university. Their special service is to be rendered, not merely, not indeed primarily, in most cases, entering upon calling essentially aristocratic, indispensable as such callings are, but rather by bringing into the common business of daily life the atmosphere of general and social equality, symmetry, broadness, and more flexible views, which only wide-ranging knowledge permits, the simplicity and earnestness of character which springs from actual contact with the underlying verities of life.

Commencement week ends tonight with the reception given by President Woolley to the graduates and their families and friends.

EDWARD SALVATIONIST SPEAKS

Assurances of a continuing advance and enlarging field of service in the future for the Salvation Army were made by Henry Mapp, Army international secretary, at a meeting held in his honor at Ford Hall last night. Other speakers included Col. Richard E. Holt, general secretary; Col. William A. McIntyre, commander in New England, and Fletcher W. Agnew of New York, editor of the Eastern War Cry.

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CHOCOLAT-UNIQUE
HARROGATE, England

A Literary Donkey Cart

By HAROLD SPEAKMAN

This is the third article in a series which is appearing every Tuesday, in which Mr. Speakman, author of "Beyond Shanghai" and "Hilltops in Gailean," tells of his thousand-mile scallop trip up the west coast of Ireland from Cork, and down the east, accompanied only by his gray donkey, "Herself."

III

We Hit the Road

O'LEARY the tinker said that the donkey's name was Jack. Under the circumstances, that was not at all. There was of course the possibility of Jacqueline; but she didn't look like Jacqueline. She looked more like Norah or Bridget, yet not entirely like either of them. So she started out on the journey bearing the simple appellation, "Herself."

Young Freckles-and-Grin Murphy accompanied us through the genial but perilous convolutions and left-side-of-the-road traffic of Cork. We did not go forth unobserved, for on the bridges and quays of the River Lee were numbers of the unemployed, slumping over the balustrades and supporting with workless hands the sides of buildings as far as the eye could reach—all dried out poor lads, with nothing to do, and having all day to do it.

Nevertheless, there was a feeling of activity about the quays. A dozen coastwise steamers were in port, and the waterside streets were filled with stevedores busily at work shifting stacks of hides, firkins of world-famous butter and massive crates of eggs, while the air responded to the shrieks of pigs and piggies who were about to be parted, it might be for years and it might be forever.

We continued on through the muddy streets, diverting certain of the passengers, the Grand Parade and the Mardyke, and being in turn diverted by the weather, which blessed our departure by five complete dousings before we had so much as reached the edge of the city. But at last, having arrived at the place where town and country meet, here was young Freckles-and-Grin holding out his hand and saying, "God give you luck, sir! God give you luck!"

Adrift on the bosom of a strange land, we followed along a broad if sodden road with the chink-chink of a swifly-flowing Lee at our right, until coming to a bridge and an inn which had previously been noted on the map; we turned—donkey, man, and river—resolutely toward the west.

To Circle the Whole of Ireland

In general, it was our intention—and when I say "our intention," I am taking for granted a certain acquaintance on the part of my companion—it was our intention to circle the whole of Ireland, travelling up the west coast to the Giant's Causeway, and down the east coast to Cork. How far we should actually go was perhaps another matter.

I had made everything as snug as my limited knowledge of donkey travel would allow. The cart was greased, the somewhat decrepit harness was assembled to the best advantage, and an impermeable oiled canvas with ropes at its four ends covered the body of the cart, in which, lying very neatly together, were two fiber cases for clothes and paint, a trunk for provisions, and a wooden box for oats.

One another bit of luggage not so easily packed was the accumulation of several competent people that the journey could never in the world be made by one donkey.)

First Objective, Glengarriff

The first general objective was a spot called Glengarriff, which lay beyond a range of mountains at the head of Bantry Bay. Beyond Glengarriff, our trail led over another mountainous divide to the Lakes of Killarney. Beyond Killarney, we intended continuing northward up the western coast, but always with such a flexible itinerary that suggestions for vagrancies and rambling would be gratefully received and promptly acted upon. Now, as I have said, we turned toward the west. For the moment, the rain had stopped. Above us, a flying Irish sky bantered out in guindons of fleece white and thunder-gray and Irish-blue. Beside us, parallel to our course and below it, lay a valley so rich, so luxuriant in trees and undergrowth that it appeared to have been carried intact from a sun-

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Jottings on Ireland From a Vantage Spot in the Road



"Herself" Stands Willingly While the Purpose of Her Thousand-Mile Trip Round the Green Island is Accomplished.

The Donkey Stopped

But now the donkey stopped. What was wrong? She looked exactly as she had when we started, at which time I had been assured that everything was all right! The harness seemed a little tight; no doubt that was the way to wear it. The collar, however, was wonderfully loose. It hung down around her shoulders like a necklace, not actually bumping her knees, but loose enough so that she would never, never have any trouble getting her breath. When she walked, it moved from side to side with a pleasant rhythmic motion like the clapper of a bell.

Having made these observations, I urged her to proceed. She went on a short piece, then stopped again. Something was wrong. I unfastened one of the chains and lifted up the collar. On one shoulder was a small hole in the hair. The hair was rubbed off.

While I examined it, she stood perfectly still. The fault was mine, and she knew it. She also knew that I knew it.

I regarded the shoulder crest-fallen and considerably ashamed. "Pshaw! I had gone along mooning at the landscape, while my small, patient friend—Pshaw! If she would only do something, it wouldn't be so bad, but this calm-eyed, reproachful silence—

A man came along driving a giant tan horse. I asked his help.

"Tighten 'up your hames!' They are too far apart at the bottom. I am coming to you from here," he said, pointing to a pair of curved metal horns around the collar which were joined together below it by a piece of sinew.

So I tightened the strings and pulled up the hames—which seemed to relieve the pressure considerably—and we went on into a scud of rain. But when I tried to insert the collar again, she stepped into the hollow between the poor animal's lower lip and teeth.

Perhaps—who could tell—perhaps this was FAME!

But as I came out of a shop where I had stopped to buy some eggs, I happened to glance at the middle of the donkey's neck. Good heavens! I almost screamed. Good heavens!

I raised her long face and looked me right in the eye. Her features were locked in a stern grin.

Imagine if you can, coming out of an egg shop in a far country and having a donkey grin at you when you are perfectly sure that a donkey can't grin! I investigated.

When I had repaired the bridle a few yards up the road, I had not returned the bit to its proper place, but had slipped it by mistake into the hollow between the poor animal's lower lip and teeth.

By the time I had repaired this lesser damage another man came along, and again I asked help about the collar.

"Tighten the trace on the other side," he said, "and loosen this one so as to take the strain off this side of the collar."

There came a sudden awakening light. Harness, then, was not only for pulling! It could be adjusted! So I tightened the off chain and loosened the near one, and again suggested that we go on. But now, in a solid, impenetrable cloud, rain.

Again we stopped, and I took Herself off the cart and bridle and collar, and let her go on the justness of the cause while I ate a disconsolate egg under a dripping tree. Then, when I tried to insert the collar again, she stepped into the hollow between the poor animal's lower lip and teeth.

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Women's Enterprises, Fashions and Activities

Mme. La Mers, Expert in Fabrics

DURING a conversation with one of the assistant curators of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, the writer took occasion to inquire whether her interlocutor knew of anyone capable of restoring a bead bag.

The response was immediate. "I will give you the name of a woman who can take a piece of beadwork which is dropping to pieces and restore it so it will last three or four generations longer."

That sounded most promising, for some of the world's greatest treasures consist of fabrics decorated with wonderful designs in beads.

Beadwork is believed to have originated in Egypt and specimens of that ancient handicraft are still extant. We need hardly comment on the persistence of this art throughout the centuries and its tremendous vogue of recent years. One of the curious features of the craft, by the way, is its popularity among both barbarous and civilized races.

No Fabric Inscrutable to Her

Hence it was with lively expectations that the writer sought the studio of the woman who had been so warmly recommended. Expectations were more than realized. Mme. La Mers proved to be not only skilled in her craft but so gifted in design as to emerge from the class of the amateur into that of the artist. Not only is beadwork but also a knowledge of all sorts of fabrics she is at the head of her profession. She said, with a modest confidence quite justified by her achievements: "There is no fabric in the world, modern or antique, which I cannot analyze and restore or actually reconstruct."

A case in point was a magnificent table-runner, about three yards long and made of fine linen and real Venetian point lace. Alas, this beautiful creation, valued at \$300, had met with an accident so that one end was marred by scorched places and holes burnt into it.

"When I have finished with this," said Mme. La Mers, "no one will be able to tell that it is not fresh from the shop. I shall reweave the linen, remake the lace and join them together without a flaw."

"And what will you charge for the restoration, Madame?"

"Twenty hundred and fifty dollars."

While Mme. La Mers is willing to repair modern textiles which have been injured, her skill finds its chief field, naturally, in the restoration of fine antique fabrics, museum pieces or valuable family heirlooms.

A Modern Skirt Repaired

An example of modern textile repairing was the skirt of a new suit, riddled in one place with holes. This skirt recently had been sent her by a department store. Since the suit was worth \$100 and was unsalable with such a defect, the matter was serious.

"This is an unusual weave," said the fabric expert, "but I have analyzed it and will reweave it so that the holes will be invisible."

"And what will you charge?" asked the curious and practical interviewer.

"Twenty dollars," was the surprising answer.

Restoration of Beadwork

Naturally, the repairing of beadwork is a more costly affair. The restoration of a handsome bead bag, for example, costs from \$35 to \$100.

"Such a restoration requires the entire time of a worker for about 10 days or two weeks," said Mme. La Mers.

Taking out a delightful beaded bag of charming design she said it was probably 400 years old. When restored its value would be very great.

"Or just what," asked the interviewer, "does the process of restoration cost?"

By way of answer the craftswoman took out a bag and showed how the work is done. First the design of the bag—for example, a vase holding a rosebush of varicolored flowers—is carefully analyzed with respect to the number, size and shades of color of the beads. Then an enlarged copy of the design is made on a sheet of cross-section paper such as artists and architects employ. Each little square in the cross-section corresponds to one bead in the design.

Then the size of the beads corresponds to one bead in the design of each kind of bead are sewn, and opposite each is placed a symbol, a letter of the alphabet, a number, or the like—which indicates the size and the color of the bead. Then the artist places within each tiny square of the design the device corresponding to the correct bead. This is the delicate and difficult part of the work and Mme. La Mers instructs it to no one but herself, since it requires an absolutely accurate eye for color. The more beautiful the shading of the beads the more minute are the differences in the gradations of their tints. When the chart is finished it is merely a matter of patience and accuracy for the beader to place the correct beads in proper position.

Original Embroidery

Mme. La Mers' artistic ability as well as her craftsmanship are shown in her original work. Especially notable are two pieces in petit point. One of these, not more than an inch in diameter, represents a scene in an open square in Vienna. This is

California Aristocrat

worked on chiffon. The other represents a stagecoach attended by a cloud of dust it has raised. No fewer than seven shades of silk were used to represent the dust alone. Even with a magnifying glass it is difficult to detect the stitches, so minute are they. One is not surprised to learn

from \$3 to \$5 a day without neglecting their homes and children."

As she said, good-by to this fair-haired young woman still in her early thirties, the writer felt that she had met a remarkable person whose work not only enriches the world by preserving, restoring, and creating beautiful things, but is of value to many young women who through it are enabled to have more satisfying homes and lives.



Bertha La Mers and Her Two Children. Mrs. La Mers is An Expert Restorer of Bead Work and of All Textiles.

The Vogue for Sport Clothes

THE rather general term of sport clothes covers, this season, almost all the clothes worn in the daytime. The best expression in the jumper frock, which is featured in every material and is worn on the street as well as in the active participation of sports. For

the latter purpose the favorite costume is the baldrige or fine jersey shirt or sweater top, with a skirt which has pleats either at the side or front.

Not all the baldrige dresses are masculine in tailoring. One quite charming model is filled into a standing collar of crepe-de-chine, which continues into scarf ends to tie in the back or to be brought forward. Crepe-de-chine bands the pockets and bottom of the blouse, forms the cuffs and a narrow panel down the front of the skirt. Vestees of white are other feminine details. A jersey two-piece frock with a "bloom shirt-front" turns back rever to show a white crepe-de-chine vest fastened with a row of little pearl buttons.

Last Touches of Perfection

Accessories for sport costumes include the small matching felt hat, which is conceding half its honors to the bangkok or softer bulletin straw; the woven sandal type of shoe; and sheer lisle hose in beige or white.

The New Sweaters

Very smart is the turtle-neck sweater worn with matching skirt in jersey or silk. On the Riviera this sweater was used as a blouse with the tailored suit and a choker of pearls was worn outside the collar. This fad is already adopted by New York.

Another sweater, created by Suzanne Talbot, is baldrige with a standing collar and straight ends of grosgrain ribbon. The ribbon also forms a band extending from the neck midway down the center front, ending in a monogrammed tab. This is a bit different from the other models and very chic.

The modernistic vogue is expressed in sweaters in a model much seen, which is painted with odd stripes here and there, and a figure of an animal as a central motif. Parrots, the head of a dog, or elephants in striking, yet blending colors, appear most frequently.

Knitted Two-piece Costumes

Knitted two-piece costumes fashioned in the gay Viennese patterns are being worn by well-dressed women and are shown in the more exclusive specialty shops. Boucle knit frocks were used at Palm Beach. One well-liked example gives the effect of being crocheted with a border of "holes" around the blouse, skirt and on the collar.

The Lenglen Model

Linen returns to favor in some of the newest two-piece dresses made in the familiar Chantilly manner. These are to be had in all the delightful colors as well as white. Eyelet linen appears also in attractive frocks. A one-piece dress known as the Lenglen tennis frock is much seen and is made in both linen and jersey. It is sleeveless and develops pointed godets at the waistline. Paton is creating new Lenglen models, all featuring fullness in the skirt and all without sleeves. These are smart when worn with a fine white turtle-neck sweater. The typical headband and matching handkerchief are popular accessories.

Two New Fads

Probably the most unusual fashion of the season is the Chinese damask dress which suddenly appeared at Palm Beach, and was immediately adopted. In bright or soft shades, in one or two-piece styling, this is a part of every smart summer wardrobe.

The bright-colored velveteen coat shop is still navy-blue and black hold their own in a season of high colors, and fashion after launching a colorful spring and summer turns knowingly to these dark hues for a certain chic distinction.

It is noticeable that certain clear tones called chalk shades are succeeding the pastel hues for smartness.

Prints have taken the public fancy by storm. There is a printed silk for every occasion from the very useful tub silk to the fluttering dance frock of flowered chiffon.

Flannel coats are good for sports, both long and short models. Crepe-de-chine also is good and velveteens. The velveteens displayed in one exclusive shop showed the brilliant hues of jewels. The material has just enough warmth and weight to make it practical and its life is almost endless.

The small felt hat still reigns supreme. Women will not give it up. It boasts no trimming save a ribbon band and perhaps a long two-toned pearl pin.

Paris still uses nude as her color

for stockings, but American women prefer deeper beige occasionally substituting gray. Gun-metal is very conservative and looks lovely with a black satin shoe. Many women, however, prefer formal wear the blonde satin slipper, with matching stockings of sheer silk.

Every chic woman when traveling carries a zipper bag matching in color the other accessories of her costume. The tailored character of most leather goods predicts a return in all things to a more tailored mode, a style particularly well worn by American women.

ALL THE NEWS OF GARDENING

written by practical gardeners who live with the Christian Science Monitor.

NE of the first items of interest in two recent fashion shows was the joyous use of color.

Red is a conspicuous note of the season. All the flower shades of violet, red, fuchsia to every type, are generally accepted by the smart woman, and beige continues its importance as it is generally becoming and cool-looking.

On the other hand a certain smart shop says that navy-blue and black hold their own in a season of high colors, and fashion after launching a colorful spring and summer turns knowingly to these dark hues for a certain chic distinction.

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August E. Drucker Company San Francisco

breasted effects with a gay scarf peeping out at the back. Green tweeds are very new and smart made in the coat. Tweeds in the short coat and appeared at the opening races of this season around New York, as well as in the tailored top-coat.

White silk raincoats are a new note and often accompany sport costumes. They are in demand for warm weather, as they are light as a feather and not so hot as an ordinary coat. Gaily flowered chintz fashions other raincoats which keep one dry as well as decorative.

Last Touches of Perfection

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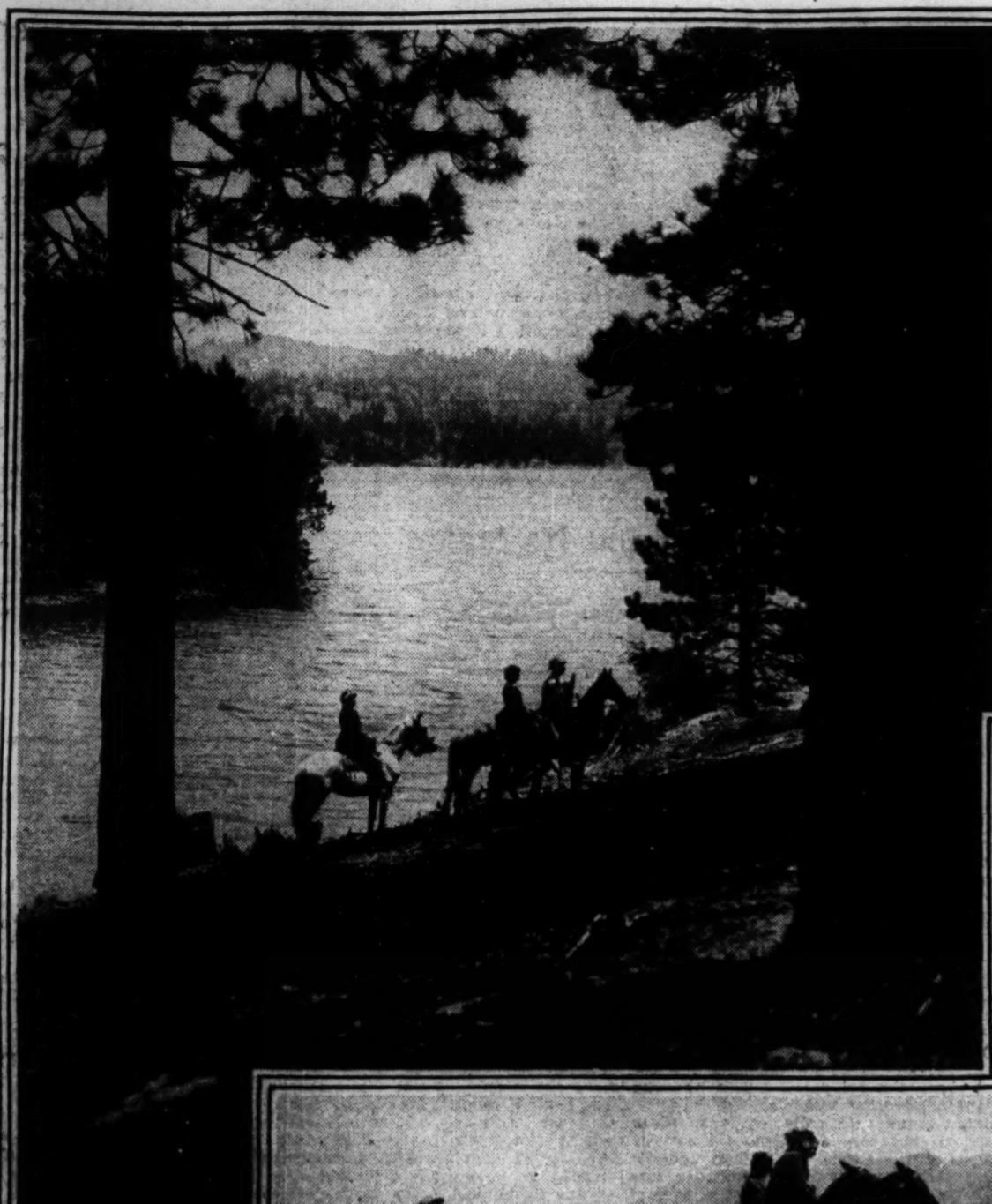
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The New Sweaters

“Go; Fresh Horses! and Gracious Be the Issue”

—The Winter's Tale



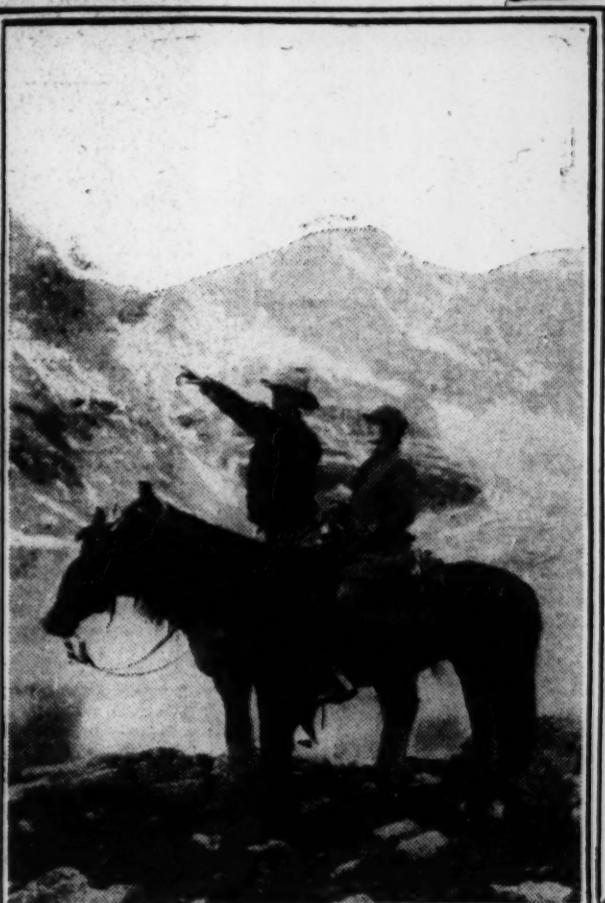
Enjoying a canter on "Rotten Row," the fashionable equestrian thoroughfare in London. "Rotten Row," supposedly, is a corruption of "Route du Roi," as it was known centuries ago when the Plantagenet kings rode over it from Westminster to the Royal Forests. Keystone View Co.



After a journey as absorbing as it is rugged via Cajon Pass, the bluegreen panorama of Arrowhead Woods, with its delightful lake, is spread out for the vacationist. Truly a tonic here among California's beauty spots, and here discover a real California beauty spot.



Horses are no respecters of persons, else why should they not lift their heads proudly when carrying royalty? Perhaps because this royal family is too humbly genuine. King Ferdinand of Rumania with Queen Marie and Princess Ilenea out for an early morning ride near the royal family's mountain retreat in Sinaia.



Lake McArthur, nestled in the Canadian Rockies along the Alberta-British Columbia border, is one of the surprises for the trail rider between Banff and Windermere.

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Theatrical News of the World—Music

A Player's Background

A Player Under Three Reigns, by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. Boston: Little Brown & Co., \$5. A review of the London edition of this book appeared in the Monitor literary page on April 22.

WHEN Forbes-Robertson appeared as the painter, Dick Helder in the stage version of Kipling's "The Light that Failed," and again when he strolled around the shoulder of the sphinx in the robes of the Roman Emperor in Shaw's "Caesar and Cleopatra," one felt a wealth of experience behind the characterizations. Something more was in this acting than the mummuring of a talented player. Just how rich was the background of his acting is made clear in Sir Johnston's autobiography. Here he gives the story of his youth, when he had the privilege of meeting at his father's house in London the great men of the day in English arts and letters—Millais, Leighton, Rossetti, Burne-Jones, Fred Walker, Henry Abbey, the Bancrofts, Samuel Butler, and a hundred others.

One such environment, a sensitive youth could gather a texture of culture that would inform all his future work, first as a painter in the best Royal Academy tradition and later as one generally acknowledged as a passer of the Shakespearean torch, in the direct line of Garrick, Kean, Macready, Phelps, and Irving. Sir Johnston's greatest night came when he first appeared in London as Hamlet, after long preparation, and at the urgent recommendation of Irving. For a description of that great performance, we must turn, not to the pages of this modest autobiography, but to the vivid account in Shaw's "Dramatic Opinions."

His Player.

"Friends of the Player" might have been a distinctive title of this book, when Sir Johnston talked about the interesting men and women with whom he has been associated. The chapter entitled "Touching on Some Friends" brings as clear, human figures before the reader, such men as Justin McCarthy, Whistler, Wilder, Wilde, William Terris, J. L. Toole, Pinero, and Irving. He speaks of Modjeska's performance of Juliet as the best he has ever seen—inspiring, full of grace and charm and fire. During his early years as an actor he painted many portraits in the hours he could snatch from rehearsals, among them Mrs. E. M. Tilly, Constance, Duchess of Westminster, Mrs. Kendal, Herman Yezin, Henry Irving and his son Harry, Modjeska, and McCarthy.

Several pages are given to intimate studio reminiscences of Whistler, bringing in the witty duels of the painter with Wilde, and Whistler's devastating message to Wilde, handed to the poet just before the service of his wedding was about to begin: "Am detained, don't wait."

John Clayton was the best Joseph Surface he ever saw, "full of subtlety and unctuous, and invested with all the fine air one associates with the eighteenth century. He made it appear quite natural that Sir Peter should trust Joseph, so gracious and winsome was his behavior to the older man."

In October, 1882, Forbes-Robertson was engaged to play Claudio in the brilliant Irving-Terry Lyceum. The first revival of "Much Ado About Nothing." The climax of the play, in this production, is depicted in an elaborate painting by this same Claudio, and reproduced in his book. Irving commissioned this painting, and paid twice the sum for it that was agreed. Twice the young painter sent the check back with explanations for making the canvas larger than planned—in order to handle the many figures more easily—and twice the check came back. Then the younger man gave up as beaten, and started his first banking account.

A Pinero Anecdote

William Terris, says Forbes-Robertson, was the finest hero of romance then on the stage. Pinero was the best stage manager of the many dramatists he has met. His only rival in this regard is Bernard Shaw. It was while Forbes-Robertson and Pinero were acting together in a revival of "The Rivals," that Mrs. Stirling, as a faultless Mrs. Malaprop, who had invented the following anecdote:

First Coster girl (looking at my photograph in a shop window): Oh, I do love that Robertson!

Second Coster girl: Ah, so did I once, till I got outside the stage door in a lower flat.

In 1885 Forbes-Robertson sailed for New York to become leading man with Mary Anderson, appearing as Romeo, Pygmalion, Orlando and Ingomar, among other romantic parts. In America came a repetition of his experiences at home, with meetings with leaders in arts and letters, Blafield, Saint-Gaudens, Howells, Chase, Edwin Booth.

"One night in St. Louis," he writes, "I was waiting in the wings to go on for the balcony scene in 'Romeo and Juliet,' when my arm was gripped as in a vice. I turned round, and there in the gloom, towering above me, was a man with a close cropped grizzled beard which melted into a ruddy and wrinkled face, a severe mouth and piercing eyes. It was General Sherman. In a deep voice he said: 'My grandsons and great-grandsons shall see all'

F. L. S.

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PART OF AN AUDIENCE AT THE STATE CHILDREN'S THEATER, MOSCOW

The Cherry Orchard' Revived in London

Special from Monitor Bureau

London, May 29—CHEKOV'S comedy in four acts, "The Cherry Orchard," in an English translation by George Calderon, presented at the Lyric Theater, Hammermith. The cast:

Madame Ranevsky..... Mary Gray
Any..... Gwenolen Evans
Barbara..... Virginia Isham
Sonya..... Alice Nader
Lopakhin..... Fred O'Dowd
Peter Trofimoff..... John Gleigud
Natalia..... James Smith
Charlotte..... James Whale
Ephikhodoff..... Kathleen Moseley
Furs..... O. P. Cawley
Goncharenko..... Bryan Shaw
Tramp..... Herbert Lucci

London owes to Mr. Fagan and to Mr. Nigel Playfair warm thanks for bringing from Oxford the quite excellent company which has lately been playing there, thus giving to playgoers an opportunity they would not otherwise have had. Tchekov's plays, in general, though they have greatly influenced the younger school of British dramatists—never have been, and perhaps never will be, very popular with the average English audience. They are too lacking in incident and story; too inward, and too gloomy, to make strong appeal in London.

"The Cherry Orchard," however, is in some respects an exception; for though this tale of a spendthrift lady who, averted her face from fact, continues recklessly to scatter board, cast her diminishing funds until home and her beloved cherry orchard with it are sold over her head, is, in a sense, as tragic as any other of his author's plays. Tchekov himself describes it as "a comedy, in parts a farce." Surely, into no other of his more important dramatic works has he crowded so many absurdly humorous, yet always truthfully conceived, lines and actions; nor given so exact a picture of the "comedy-humane," played against a background of cosmic serenity, which is this author's peculiar and original dramatic method.

Some persons present at the Lyric no doubt were a little bewildered by a form of comedy so unusual to them; and by characters which, though drawn to the very life, in their impotent unpracticality, poles asunder from the matter-of-fact English temperament. Yet many present were chuckling audibly throughout the performance; and, for my part, only unwillingness to disturb my neighbors kept me from constant laughter almost to the end of the piece.

But—and here comes in Tchekov's genius—though we laugh at these people, as he did, we sympathize with them tenderly, as he also seems to do. They are all so lovably human—these idle, dreaming, naughty children, with their tricks, and willfulness, and ridiculous inconsequences—"my little dog eats," and their personal tragedies, each so freed from the individual, that one need not concern himself with the woes of his fellows. A great part of the comedy, in fact, is really in the form of pitiful soliloquy wherein each actor has to "play through" the other, as in these two typical lines:

Lopakhin—I love you like a sister—more than a sister.
Mme. Ranevsky: Clumping up, and wanting to go to the great agitation—I can't sit still! I can't do it!

The original announcements three years ago implied that the intention of the Players was to make annual revivals of classical plays that do not appeal to the so-called commercial managers, in order that the best of theatrical tradition might be kept alive. This was a noble plan, and if carried out might prove most unusual and valuable to the theater at large.

"Tchekov's 'The Wells,'" although a delightful little comedy for a high-class stock company such as was Daniel Frohman's Lyceum Theater Company, where it had its first New York performance 27 years ago, is certainly important as literature.

It is far from a dramatic masterpiece as offered at the Knickerbocker Theater by the all-star cast. The little play is overburdened with important actors; the parts, although good ones, cannot stand the opulence bestowed upon them. The effect is that of a \$50 saddle on a \$20 horse."

A second glance at the above cast will convince the reader that such actors can perform almost any play ever written, so comment on the acting is unnecessary, other than to say that Mrs. Whiffen is just about perfect as Mrs. Mossop, the part she played in the original Lyceum Theater production. John Drew, Amelia Bingham and O. P. Heggie came next in the affection of the audience.

Photoplay Version of "Beggar on Horseback"

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, June 8—Criterion motion picture adapted by Walter Wood and Anthony Coldey from the play by George S. Kaufman and Marc Connally, directed by James Cagney.

This latest picture to arrive on Broadway from the Famous Players studios puts James Cagney down as their most dependable and versatile director. He manages to strike the right gait, no matter what kind of a picture he is called upon to do. From the large and crowded sequences of "The Covered Wagon" to the simple, intimate passages of "The Goose Fang," "High" and "Welcome Home," from the delicately flavored satire of "The Fighting Coward" to the broad comedy "Ruggles of Red Gap" and the riotously fantastic "Hollywood," there are some of the overnight leaps he has made.

In making a screen version of the delightful Kaufman-Connally play, Mr. Cagney has done the obvious thing in stressing the fantastic elements at his disposal, even at the cost of much of the satire. The "dream" episodes are quite naturally suited to the wide range of effects made possible by modern screen technique, and it would have been folly for Mr. Cagney not to have made full use of his opportunities there. But while the "Beggar" on the screen is a splendid affair from the moment it is first seen, there is no use pretending that it has the sparkle and irresistible appeal of the play, with all its ludicrous and biting speech, its tonal incidentals, its richly interluding ballet. These things are not for the screen as yet, and so the picture runs rightly into phantasmagoric stretches of the young musician, seemingly caught in the toils of the scheming Cady family.

The mock wedding scenes are visualized with a wealth of imagination, the terrible Cady family is seen in one weird distortion after another, the court room appears the very height of absurdity, and the prologue and epilogue are knowingly handled. In fact, the transitions between the various parts of the picture are most adroitly done, and will do much to make this picture understandable to those audiences not versed in the intricate ways of the Messrs. Kaufman and Connally. Edward Horton betters any of his previous performances by his interpretation of the harassed young musician seeking to finish his symphony, and he makes the most of each opportunity with apparent ease. Esther Halston is charmingly sympathetic as the young girl who always stands by to help him out of his troubles, and the Cady quartet is well played by Erwin Connally, Ethel Wyles, Gertrude Short and James Mason.

A spoken play by George S. Kaufman.

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F. L. S.

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WEEK JUNE 15-20

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America's Greatest Out-of-Door Spectacle

Pageant-Drama

LEXINGTON

RUTH ST. DENIS
as FREEDOM

Cost of 1920 Male Chorus

Speaking Oberlin 18,000 Chorus

400,000,000 candle power lighting

BERTHE AND FRANCESCA

BRAGGIOCCI

IN DANCE INTERLUDE

Over 500 years spent in preparation of a cost of \$50,000

In Magnitude in Beauty in Splendor

With 1000 Performers

Reserved Seat Sale NOW

First 20 Rows, \$2; second 20 Rows, \$2

Plus customary tax

AT ALL S. P. F. P. C. & S. STORES

4000 University Avenue (all Chairs), \$1

(plus Tax) on sale every night at Amphitheater Ticket Office, Lexington.

Performances at 8:30 P. M. Daylight Time and return after each performance.

Concessions: Refreshments from Arlington Heights. Reserved Terminal direct to Amphitheater.

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F. L. S.

AMUSEMENTS

TOURING ATTRACTIONS

Stewart & French Present Ops of America's

Reigning Comedy Hits

THE SHOW-OFF

Now Playing the Far West

By GEORGE KELLY

JACKSON NEAR STATE

MATTS, WED. AND SAT.

CHICAGO'S LOUDEST LAUGH

IS SHOUT SO?

"A PLAY ALL CHICAGO SHOULD FLOCK TO SEE"—Amy Leslie, N.Y.

CHICAGO

WOODS THEATRE NIGHTS AT 8:15

MATTS, WED. AND SAT. 2:15

Arthur Hammerstein presents "The Biggest Musical Ever produced in America."

"ARE PARENTS PEOPLE?"

with BETTY BRONSON

Adolph Menjou—Florence Vidor

John Barrymore—Lillian Gish

Henry B. Walthall—John Boles

Edmund Lowe—John W. Englekirk

Refrigeration Plant

Performances Pictures

1000 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

Di. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Buses: 8:30

Triangular Buses: 8:30

MATTS, WED. & SAT. 2:15

MUSICAL COMEDY TRIUMPH

"LADY, BE GOOD"

with Fred & Adele Astaire, Walter Cartlett

300 RESERVED SEATS AT \$1.00

Di. A. L. LIBERTY W. 42 St. Buses: 8:30

Triangular Buses: 8:30

THE HOME FORUM

On the Writing of Biography

EXT to fiction, we are told by librarians and publishers, the most widely read form of literature today is that more literal record of actual individuals which we call biography. In fact, the multiplication of such records, with all the attendant varieties of source materials, diaries, journals, letters, memoirs, reminiscences, and whatever else such human revelations may be termed, is one of the striking developments of humanity's interest in itself, which is not only unprecedented in our generation, but a distinctive growth barely a century old. Significantly enough—and I believe this fact has not been realized—the rise of this form is coincident with the triumph of prose fiction. In varying degrees both seek to illuminate the nature and progress of the inner life by presenting the facts of the outer.

Some of my readers will probably protest that in crediting modern times so exclusively with achievement in this form I have grossly ignored the history of biography.

They will point triumphantly at Plutarch with his forty-six "Lives" of the illustrious Greeks and Romans, the most famous "biographies" of the world for nearly two thousand years. They will cite me the still earlier chronicles of Herodotus and Xenophon; the almost contemporary "Lives of the Caesars" by Suetonius; or perhaps the "Confessions" of St. Augustine and Einhard's "Life of Charlemagne." Then in the Renaissance they will note the impressive and invaluable "Lives of Seventy of the Most Eminent Painters, Sculptors, and Architects," by Giorgio Vasari. And so they will go on, almost indefinitely, into the harbingers of modern conceptions of biography in the seventeenth century—Walton, Fuller, and the rest. Still, even the seventeenth century biographies were, I must reply, only harbingers.

How shall we settle such a pleasant controversy? Not by turning to any history of biography, or, so to speak, a biography of biography. Indeed I know of no essay on the subject except Carlyle's short but memorable reflections, published in Fraser's Magazine in 1832 and constituting a sort of introduction of the great lectures on "Heroes and Hero-Worship." But we have a wealth of illustrations before us and can make our own conclusions empirically between earlier and modern forms. After all dear objectives, if we once define the nature of the different types, we may find that we are in perfect harmony in our views.

Dryden, in using the word for the first time in 1682, described the literary work of Plutarch as "the history of particular men's lives," but this ancient worthy obviously employed his material to bring out certain qualities of his personages and to draw moral lessons. Neither to

him nor to any other man of olden times did it occur to present a faithful, well-rounded portrait of his subject, to bring out without favor or prejudice the whole individual, concealing nothing and distorting nothing. Biography is not, however, according to our modern notion, an ethical or polemical treatise. Nor is it merely a cross section of history used to illustrate the events of a period. But this is precisely what it was made to be in many biographies before the seventeenth century. In our own day we have witnessed the appearance of many volumes bearing the title "Life and Times" of so-and-so, but such an attempt is doomed to failure. We are familiar with Carlyle's famous assertion that "History is the biography of great men," but without analyzing the exaggeration or the fallacy of his formula, we can be sure that the converse is not true: that is, biography is not history, but the interpretation of a single character.

The aspect of interpretation must be emphasized at the outset because there is one other thing which biography is not. And that is the assembling, however exhaustive, of facts and documents about a man. In the middle of the last century David Masson amazed the literary world by bringing out the most complete mass of evidence which has ever been collected concerning any writer. It was a seven-volume work, amassing documentary testimony about every detail in the career of Milton and every conceivable relationship of Milton's time and environment. After ploughing faithfully through the first two volumes of over fourteen hundred pages, which carried the great poet only to his thirty-fifth year, James Russell Lowell exclaimed: "We envy the leisure of Methuselah and are thankful that his biography at least (if written in the same longevial proportion) is irrevocably lost to us!" The fact is that Masson performed a most valuable service for English letters by making accessible once and for all the information about one of the greatest of men. But he did not write a biography. Paradoxical as it may seem, he had actually made Milton more difficult to discover as a complex and commanding personality by obscuring him beneath the sheer mass and weight of historical detail. In a word, he did not interpret him.

This particular case is a most enlightening illustration of the necessity of bringing the biographical subject into clear focus. And this is just what the two most successful biographers of English men of letters do actually do. I mean Boswell's "Life of Johnson" and Lockhart's "Life of Scott." Both are, as everyone knows, among the longest ever written; they are "documented" with chapter and verse, replete with anecdotes, conversations and every known event and detail which would serve to illuminate the character and motives of their heroes. But while fashioned by writers who frankly loved their subjects, they do not gloss over foibles and weaknesses. We feel that Boswell and Lockhart might, as every competent biographer should, take for their motto the final injunction of Othello,

nothing extenuate,
Nor set down ought in malice.

Hence it is that through their biographers' power of insight and sympathy Dr. Johnson and Sir Walter seem to step forth from the page. It is the case of the analogous miracle of Pygmalion and Galatea: the statue is no more the marble figure on a pedestal but an animate person whom we know as we do our friends about us. Thus Lamb, with his inimitable charm, writes of the Dutchess of Newcastle whose seventeenth century autobiography fascinated him; when he called her "a dear friend of mine of the last century but one!" This is the final test of great biography.

Those records which happily emanate from a man's own time constitute (if, of course, they are accurate and unbiased) a basis of interpretation for which there is no later substitute. How can one, then, reconstruct an adequate "life" of an individual long after his time? Professor W. L. Cross, who has written the standard biography of Fielding, gives us an interesting picture of the process. In preparing for such a task, he says, one "must know the period in which his man lived in all its aspects—social, religious, and political; and this knowledge, if it is to be intimate, must be gained at first hand from the general literature of the period—from letters, diaries, and newspapers as well as from books." In summing up to know the veriest detail everything his author published and all the memorials of him that have survived. He must consider the traditions that have grown up about his personality, and the anecdotes related of him, how far they may be true and how far false. He must search for unpublished writings of his author, and for new documents concerning him, always weighing their importance. If he discovers letters, or a diary, or a piece of an autobiography which never before published, he is happy. More concretely and intimately he lets us into the secret of his own long friendship with the man of another century. "If this subject is Fielding he must let his imagination grow up with him, go to Eton College with him, watch him from that roadside as the young man attempts to abduct an heiress, sit with him in a green room when a play succeeds or fails, ride with him in the Western Circuit, watch him as he presides over the Bow Street Court, be with him through all his literary labors, have words of comfort for him in his bereavements, and take the last voyage with him to Lisbon."

Just because no one, before Dr. Johnson constructed his epoch-making "Lives of the Poets," had ever so entered into the personality of the individual, had visualized him, and

made him live again for us, must we conclude that the art of biography as we understand it today is not two centuries old. It is, as we have noted, just about the same age as the modern novel. The two forms are essentially the same requiring the same imaginative insight, the same sympathy and thoroughness of analysis. Their universal appeal in our modern day has been revealed perhaps best by Carlyle in the opening words of his essay on the subject: "How inexpressibly comfortable to know our fellow-creature; to see into him, understand his going-forth, decipher the whole heart of his mystery; nay, not only to see into him, but even to see out of him, to view the world through his eyes; as he views it; so that we can theoretically construe him, and could almost practically personate him; and do not then, in this, both what manner of man he is. 'Or as Lamb would have it, we yearn to make the men of all centuries our friends.'

P. K.



Cottonwood Tree. From a Wood Block Print by Margaret Whittmore

The Gifts of June

JUNE is fulfillment, as March is promise. It brings Nature's most perfect revelation. "If ever the world becomes a Garden of Eden again, it will be in June," writes one lover of this month.

Every month has, of course, a sense of incompleteness, in which one way June shares. There is in nature again the sense of something yet to come, of words yet to be spoken. There is ever a pointing forward, as though some better thing had been prepared. But June suggests achievement. In it we enter the year's heritage.

We have our date that registers the height of the year. Yet, like all such dates, it is only approximate. The height of the year fortunately is not a moment or a day, but a succession of days.

Every month has, of course, a sense of ascent from descent. Nature is more gradual. She gives us a month or two on the year's tableland. Those are the days for gathering the harvests of a quiet eye, for enriching the memory with treasures of wood and field and stream that when the dark cold days come, we may find warmth at the fires of memory.

I remember being caught in a June shower and realizing as never before how delicious that is. I sheltered under an immense oak. Nature had spent a hundred years in growing that tree. For a time all that possessed my consciousness was the sound of rain on the leaves, and of cooling air on the earth. The rain continued the fields with a whitish mist.

As I walked home, the grasses had never seemed more beautiful—rain-bewelled and so cooling and velvety to the hand as I touched them. There was a field of barley, some heads inclining east, some west, others erect, and all generally swaying. On a lower plane, between their tall stems, were vetches, purple against the barley. Beyond was a patch of trefoil, with white and deep crimson flowers, and among them towering marigolds, gathered some, some, some, along with the grasses, a bit of June for my somewhat dull room. Grasses are among June's loveliest gifts—so graceful, so useful, for they feed the world, and of such immense variety, not less varied than the flowers.

June has, of course, other gifts. To some it is best known as the month of roses, to others its most characteristic gift is moth or butterfly.

"What one thing epitomizes the month and makes it a little different from any other?" asks Mrs. Stratton Porter, and answers, "The birth of those big night moths. June is June, not because it has bloom, bird, fruit or flower, exclusive to it alone. It's half May and half July in all of them. It's just June when it comes, great velvet-winged night moths which sweep its moonlit skies." And though other places may have less moth wealth than the Limberlost, there are great goings on by night in June, more than most of us know. There are flowers that open by night and others like the honeysuckle and the lime blossom, beloved of moths' visitors."

Day or night, in valley or on mountains, in field or forest, June has priceless gifts for those who explore her ways.

The Apricot Orchard

Prints for The Christian Science Monitor

Pink blooms
On leafless boughs.—

Rose mist—

Against blue-black hills.

Sunshine touches

With its gold,

The bird on w.n.g.

The poppies woven

Into the brown earth's carpeting.

The blossoms whiten, fall.

And are no more.

Then come to leafless trees,

The last rain songs

Glaudening melodies:

The sun,

Clothes the bare boughs

With singing leaves,

Send through the branches

Strains of joy:

While at their feet

The poppies bloom.

A yellow host.

Thus do they yield

A golden store.

Sarah Wilson Middleton.

Costless Ways

Costless ways to happiness! One

road

is that of simplicity. Not, mark you, the simplicity of negation. A man is not necessarily simple because he is rudimentary. I am thinking of the simplicity that makes a man bigger than his belongings. Said the great Teacher, "Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these," and he was holding in his hand a flower! Solomon's glory has a lure about it; the trouble is it costs too much! It is not worth the price we pay for it. "Solomon in all his glory" you may never reach that height, but the lily may be reached for the picking. Solomon in his glory is a kingfisher in a brook.

Another costless way to happiness

is walking.

every mile will be enhanced if you walk with eyes and ears. "I am a man for whom the visible world exists," said Théophile Gautier. His eyes and thoughts open to the world of the orchestra of civilization, the overture of industry. Unthread the most curious of them; pick out the oboe, violin, flute, piccolo, and the babel of sounds will anilate and inanimate nature the variety and beauty that lifts him beyond monotony and boredom.

So walk with eyes and ears open, with the idea of happy enjoyment of human existence. Faces—there are scores, hundreds of them—engage, then, in the Queen of the Fair. Lord Wemyss once said to the Queen, "Walk with me." "Walk with me," said the Queen. "Birds will no longer be blotches of color, the earth will be a photograph. Everywhere there will be the charm of animation, color, melody; everywhere heart's delight.

built up his Venus. The same fascination lies in picking out the visible world for whom the visible world exists. "I am a man for whom the visible world exists," said Théophile Gautier. His eyes and thoughts open to the world of the orchestra of civilization, the overture of industry. Unthread the most curious of them; pick out the oboe, violin, flute, piccolo, and the babel of sounds will anilate and inanimate nature the variety and beauty that lifts him beyond monotony and boredom.

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"Let there be light"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN a comparatively recent speech and sin still running rampant, we cannot refrain from asking the question, What can we do to help? It is a very natural question; and we do not have to travel far in order to find its answer.

Christian Science is bringing the light of spiritual understanding to a world falsely educated into the belief that there is a life and mind apart from God, in which material sickness and sin seem to be as real as spiritual health and goodness. To the everyday life of everyday people, as well as to the professions, to the arts and crafts, to the industries, to the home, in this light appearing with infinite possibilities.

Strange though it may sound to the human ear, the joyousness of liberty is found in the seriousness of a fact. A truth cannot possibly be true at one time and not at another. The poet Tennyson says, "Love is the gift is love of the debt." To love even the promise of the light brings with it the responsibility to prove the light. As we see that the argument of evil can be accepted only through ignorance of God, which may be interpreted to mean through ignoring God, any and all claims of evil to reality begin to disappear, and Mrs. Eddy's statement on page 183 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" stands out in bold relief: "Truth casts out all evils and materialistic methods, with the actual spiritual law—the law which gives sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, voice to the dumb, speech to the lame. If Christian Science dishonors human belief, it honors spiritual understanding; and the one Mind only is entitled to honor."

"Let there be light!" is the first utterance mentioned in the Bible as of God; and when we consider that with some apprehension of the divine nature of this statement and some application of it, no existence could be recognized, we may realize, perhaps for the first time, that the place upon which we stand is holy ground. To limit this glorious declaration of Truth to the mere glorification of solar rays would hide the infinity of its grandeur. Though it embraces within its statement the full effulgence of spiritual glory, and once pronounced it is ever operative, as mortals we must learn to approach it step by step.

There are many explanations and illustrations of the spiritual significance of light throughout the Scriptures. Perhaps that contained in the first chapter of John's gospel will satisfy us most fully. There we read, "In him [God] was life; and the life was the light of men." Then indicative of the step-by-step process of human approach, we find John the Baptist coming "to bear witness of the Light," and Jesus following to prove the light of spiritual understanding to be reflected through the Christ-idea, which he presented—the Saviour of mankind from the darkness of so-called inherited material beliefs. Ringing down the centuries in the ever-freshness of eternal Truth, the divine message is today being voiced to everyone in the words of Jesus, "Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven."

As we look around the world and see humanity suffering from the pitiless ravages of sickness and the cruel selfishness of sin, as we see hospitals raised through kindly concern for the protection and care of the sick, and prisons erected for both protection from sin and reformation of the sinner, and yet sickness still abounding

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Ferns

his plot and in his characters, than in these extraneous lyric passages, so he reduced them to the lowest possible number, to four, serving, so to speak, as exquisite entr'acte music, separating the pathetic play, into five episodes in dialogue, by Brander Matthews, in "A Book About the Theatre."

A HALF-CENTURY EDITION

OF
SCIENCE and HEALTH

with

KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES

Algeria

Fields of asphodel are awaying
Beneath the starlit skies;
Reeds low cradle-sobh are playing
To closed blue Iris eyes;

While Allah's little shepherd lad
Sleeps under thatched roof near.
At dawn's first ray the dream-eyed
Lad

Leaps forth and, without fear

Takes staff, and cup, and trills his flute

As his white flock he leads

Where the pink asphodels look up,
Near Iris in the reeds.

Anne Washington Wilson, in "Scrimshaw."

The Chorus Before Dialogue

In Athens the drama had been slowly evolved out of the tragic songs. The Greeks did not put a chorus into tragedy, as some of the eighteenth-century critics seemed to suppose; they put a tragedy into their chorus. In the surviving tragedies of Aeschylus, the earliest of the three great dramatic poets of Greece, we discover that the choral odes are more abundant than the dialogue which carries on the plot. In the extant plays of his mighty successor, Sophocles, the drama is seen emerging triumphant, but the lyrical passages are still frequent and important. In the later pieces of Euripides, the third and most modern of the Attic tragedians, we note that the drama has almost wholly disengaged itself from the lyric out of which it sprang. In Aeschylus and Sophocles the number of choral odes and the number of episodes, of purely dramatic passages in dialogue, is never fixed, varying from play to play as the plot might demand. But in Euripides the choral odes are more detached from the drama; beautiful in themselves, they seem to exist rather for their own sake than in any integral relation to the play itself. And apparently Euripides was far more interested in his play, in

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STOCKS MOVE IN IRREGULAR PRICE RANGE

Definite Trend Is Lacking
—Havana Electric a
Strong Feature

NEW YORK, June 9 (AP)—Reactionary price movements held sway at the opening of today's stock market, which was marked by a resumption of professional selling and liberal profit-taking. Losses, however, were confined to moderate fractions.

The market of short moved counter to the general trend and Havana Electric continued its sensational rise, surging 12 points to a new high record at 274.

Other fluctuations reflected the abundant flow of speculative activity, with the abandonment of professional operations in certain specialties, contrasting with renewed buying of others.

Standard Industries, including American Can, Baldwin and U. S. Steel, offered good resistance to selling pressure, but rail shares were shaded on predictions of unfavorable May traffic returns. Southern Pacific fell back to a 1925 low at 97 1/2, and Rhode Island lost 10 at 100 1/2.

Demand for merchandise issues, however, was fairly active, lifting the prices of May Stores and Krebs Department Stores preferred a point or more. Maxwell "A" certificates broke 100 at 101 1/2, and the 1925 issue took place in Mathiesen Altair, Frank G. Shattuck and General Electric during the first half-hour.

Foreign exchanges opened steady, with sterling unchanged at 4.85 cents, and French francs slightly higher at 89.89 cents.

Settlement Divided

With bulletins of operations received in a number of public utilities enabling them to forge into new high territory for the year, buying of popular shares expanded, but enough weak spots developed to show that professionals were not willing to add to the immediate course of the market.

Prospects of higher dividends and increased earnings were the propelling influences in certain shares such as International Telephone, Chandler, Morris and Parke, Davis & Co.

Delay in announcing an expected recapitalization plan for Nash Motors caused that shock to react 12 1/2 points. Sluggishness of the rail shapes and in particular the liquidation of western carriers, encouraged a general reaction of profit-taking before noon under which the entire market eased off.

Talk of buying for control enabled Havana Electric to tack off an additional 10 points to 274 1/2, with advance, the price going to 184 1/2 in mid-afternoon. A month ago it sold as low as 112.

The removal of many other specialties however, seemed to indicate that pools were standing aside and holding their values. The small May 11 certificates, U. S. Cast Iron Pipe, Hudson Arms, Pleasant Arrow preferred and others, broke 10 to 100.

Gimbel Brothers climbed to 62, a record figure, and Coco Cola came back to 120 1/2 after selling at 116.

Bonds Irregular

Diversion of investment funds, which had been used in the subscription of the new Treasury financing into the old Government bonds continued to push the Liberty and Treasury issues into new high levels it to-day's early bond trading.

Large government obligations also displayed a strong tone. French bonds responded to the announcement of the security pact between Great Britain and France, and the gradual recovery of the franc, while German 7s resumed their upward trend.

Domestic Corporations frittered unequally. General selling of the carrier shares imparted considerable irregularity to trading in the railroad bonds with Frisco, St. Paul, Chesapeake & Ohio, Seaboard and Railroads & Ohio items yielding to selling pressure.

Oil and rubber company issues sagged off after encountering profit-taking.

ANOTHER INCREASE IN CAR LOADINGS

WASHINGTON, June 9—Loadings of revenue freight for the week ended May 30 totaled 320,514 cars, according to reports filed with the American Railway Association.

Due to the observance of Memorial Day this was a decrease of 65,695 cars in the previous week, but an increase of 39,363 cars over the corresponding week of last year. Compared with the corresponding week in 1923, however, it was a decrease of 12,170 cars.

The total for the week of May 30, however, was an increase over the corresponding week of 1920-21 and 22. Miscellaneous freight loadings for the week of May 30 totaled 333,043 cars, a decrease of 25,191 cars under the week before, but an increase of 46,110 cars over the corresponding week last year, and 15,881 cars over the corresponding week two years ago.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY EARNS \$12.30 A SHARE

The pamphlet report of Southern Railway for the year ended Dec. 31, 1924, shows net income of \$169,410 after taxes and charges, the same as shown in the preliminary report. After preferred dividends, this is equal to \$12.30 a share on \$120,000,000 common stock, compared with net income of \$15,368,988, or \$10.11 a share in 1923.

The general balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1924, shows total assets of \$625,468,723, compared with \$606,673,777 in the year ended Dec. 31, 1923. Current assets were \$49,774,667, and current liabilities \$6,935,267, compared with \$49,136,623 and \$28,334,729 respectively in the previous year. Profit and loss surplus was \$72,831,199, compared with \$67,193,272.

CRUDE RUBBER SUPPLY LOWER

LONDON, June 9—Rubber Association reports London stocks of crude rubber for the week ended June 6 at 545,000 bbls, 10,000 bbls less than the previous week. Buyers are surprised at continuous rise in June of heavy demand from America. While Europe also underbought, there is no demand to replenish London stocks but the situation is likely to ease in the fall and no permanent shortage is probable.

FISK RUBBER PROSPEROUS

Fisk Rubber Company has started off the second half of its fiscal year beginning May 1 auspiciously. May was the biggest month, both sales and profits since 1919 and it may prove to be the biggest month on record. May sales were in excess of \$6,750,000, or at the annual rate of \$81,000,000, and the company, after six months from November to April inclusive, was less than \$2,500,000.

ENGLISH CONCERN'S DIVIDEND

LONDON, June 9—Gates, Keen & Nettlefold, a conspicuously successful coal and steel combine paid a 10 per cent tax-free dividend common.

MALAY RUBBER EXPORTS

NEW YORK, June 9—Malay rubber exports in May were 26,667 tons.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:20 p. m.)

SELLERS

Buyers

Sales

High

Low

June 9 June 8

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300 Am. Ind. Ex. 94 94 95 95

100 Am. R.R. 102 102 102 102

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This Is the Best He Has
Done in Cricket Since
Return From Australia

By Cables From Monitor Bureau

LONDON, June 9.—The matches concluded in the English county championship race since the last Monitor cable on the subject provided nothing in the way of remarkable cricket, excepting perhaps the record-making innings of 182 for the champion Yorkshire against Warwickshire. It was the first time since his return to England that he showed anything like his pre-war form, which made him a star of the test matches in Australia last winter. Winning this game by 142 runs (scores were Yorkshire 265 and 275, Warwickshire 185 and 204), the champion second in the meeting with 266.

Lancashire, which heads the table with 88.57 was obliged to fight much harder towards the end of its game with Kent than appeared likely when it had 100 runs in hand and was 211 in the first innings and rattled up 321 itself. Making second use of the wicket the men of Kent put on 319, and it was not until late on the concluding day that the home team won the 125 runs necessary for victory.

Although their batting is not of the same great strength as their bowling the Lancastrians are this season a very formidable side, strongly favored to wrest the championship from away from Yorkshire. After the way he has been scoring this season it may perhaps be recorded as an eventful happening that J. B. Hobbs, famous Surrey batsman, failed to make "Twenty-Five" in the first game Leicestershire. He played an exceedingly valuable innings for 42 in the visitors' second venture, however, and so helped Surrey to win by two wickets. Scores 217 and 147 for eight wickets.

Defeating Worcestershire by 212 runs, Derbyshire gained its first victory of the campaign, and, what is more, its first since July 12, 1924. The totals were Derbyshire 278 and 234; Worcester 148 and 157. Deprived of the services of their captain, A. E. Gilligan, and obliged, therefore, to rely solely upon M. W. Tate for bowling, Surrey, who had come down to Gloucestershire by three wickets after an exciting contest. The scores were kept very low, Sussex making 123 and 118, and Gloucestershire, 145 and 97 for seven wickets.

The fact that the side representing Wales was playing for the first time in history in a first-class match—against Marylebone Cricket Club at Lord's Ground, here—weakened Glamorgan's eleven, which went under to Sophie by 230 runs. The scores: Somerset, 149 and 265; Glamorgan, 198 and 78.

The game between Wales and the Marylebone C. C. was left drawn in an interesting state. M. C. C. began by 100 runs, but which, when made, made 118, and Wales in reply made 328. That meant that the visitors had to follow on, which they did to some purpose. Mainly through N. V. H. Richardson, Glamorgan, who had the highest score of his career, 187 not out, the Welshmen amassed 411 for five wickets declared. M. C. C. then had to get 208 runs in about 90 minutes, a task that proved quite beyond its powers.

In the only other championship game Hampshire, scoring 284 and 276 for nine wickets declared against Northamptonshire's 143 and 88, gained 100 runs in 31 overs.

The big feature of Oxford's match with the Army team, won by the latter by 12 runs, was the score of 161 not out by E. R. T. Holmes for the university. The totals were Army 300 (the top score was 208 by Capt. E. S. B. Williams) and 200, Oxford 282 and 256.

Chess Tourney Ends in a Tie

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT STANDING

Won Lost

Wieslawowitch 11 4
Baburin 10 5
Marshall 10 5
Torre 10 5
Reti 9 5 1/2
Tartakower 8 7 1/2
Spielmann 8 7
Gruenfeld 8 7
Oppenheimer 8 7
Preissnerka 6 9
Thomas 6 9
Janisch 5 9 1/2
Saemisch 5 9 1/2
Michell 3 11 1/2
Haida 2 12 1/2

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RADIO

RADIOPROGRAMMING HAS STARTED IN NORWAY

Extensive Plans Made for Future—Topography Offers Some Obstacles

OSLO, May 18 (Special Correspondence)—With the opening on April 30 of a regular radiopropagation service from Oslo Kringkastning station, radiopropagation has finally become an accomplished fact in Norway.

Since February the Oslo Kringkastning station has been run experimentally, in order to find a wavelength which is most favorable to local conditions, and to test the transmitting apparatus. The woods, the mountains and the broken ground characteristic of Norwegian topography are thought to be responsible for the fact that the sending station in Oslo is hardly audible in certain parts of the normal 150-kilometer range of the station. Systematic tests and investigations are being made in order to overcome these difficulties. The experiments will be continued with transference by relays in those parts of the concession territory which are mostly affected by these conditions.

The Kringkastning station is a private stock company under the control of the Government. Its technical management is under the Board of Telegraphy. The company now has been officially approved by the Government. A manager and program editor have been found, and suitable localities for studio and offices are being selected.

The wavelength, which has finally been found to be suited to the localities, is 382 meters. An enormous interest in radiopropagation prevails in Norway, at present, and, although there are no more than 11,000 licensed listeners, it is believed that twice this number daily listen to the programs. How to get rid of these unlicensed listeners and make them pay their part of the expenses is a problem which the company will take up for solution shortly, but just how nobody knows as yet.

Broadcasting spreads culture," the manager of the Kringkastning station stated recently. "It raises the cultural level of the people, spurs the interest in everything which is noble and beautiful, makes the happier and better and more industrial." Realizing thus the importance of radiopropagation as a cultural factor, the persons concerned have made plans for a fine service in the future. In the morning housewives will hear the retail prices of food. At 10 a. m., enlightening lectures will be radiopropagated. At 12 a. m., exchange rates, commodity quotations and news will be offered. Later come songs, recitals and music, and finally dance music. The children will get their bedtime stories, and on Sundays sermons will be radiopropagated into thousands of homes. There will be contests in checkers, chess and card games. The plan is to publish weekly programs from a "table of lessons" for each day.

An arrangement will be made whereby advertisements from business firms will be radiopropagated for half an hour every day. The idea is to offer them in an artistic form, and it is hoped that co-operation will take place in this field between the advertisers and Norwegian writers.

The Kringkastning station is now considering a plan for the erection and distribution of sending stations throughout the whole country. The next station will probably be erected in Bergen, capital of the Norwegian West coast, and a center of important fishing districts. The great possibilities to the fisheries which are contained in radiopropagation will be utilized here, as weather reports will be sent out to the fishing fleet several times a day.

Because the newly coined words for radiopropagation and the radiopropagation company, Kringkastning and Kringkastningselskap have aroused a good deal of criticism, the company invites the listeners to take part in a competition for a new and better name, if one can be found.

RADIOPROGRAMMING HAS STARTED IN NORWAY

A statement regarding radio monopoly at the Hoover conference and European prospects has been issued by Paul B. Klugh, executive chairman of the National Association of Broadcasters. It reads as follows:

The trend of thought among many legislators in Washington being opposed to the Federal Trade Commission, and the fact that the hearings by that body on radio monopoly have been postponed until some indefinite date in September, leads many to believe that this much-disputed matter is gradually vanishing into thin air.

The Department of Commerce is not depending upon radio conference to be held in Washington this fall. If such conference is not held it will be disappointing to many who hoped that further progress might be made toward settling some well-known radio problems, or at least that sufficient publicity would follow a meeting to give the small army of prospective broadcasters a better insight into the difficulties they are likely to encounter.

The proposed meeting of the International Radio Conference, also planned to be held in Washington this fall, is expected to be postponed until 1927, by request of this country. Undoubtedly a compelling factor has been the fact that most of the news agencies of Europe who met at Bern and adopted resolutions recommending to their governments several proposals to be brought before the next International Radio Conference, have then withdrawn, leaving the increasingly troublesome problems of inviolability of radio messages, with special emphasis on copyrighted press matter, censorship of radio telephone radiopropagation and some other matters.

Letters to this association from foreign countries other than England, seeking information regarding broadcasting indicates that radio is now a vital issue where heretofore it has been of passing interest. It is also evident that the minds of foreign broadcasters are running strictly along the channels of super-power.

Hotel Roosevelt Has Station



PHILADELPHIA AMATEUR HEARS FROM AMAZON

Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice's Party Sends Ten Messages at Short Waves

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 9 (Special)—S. J. Eckert, radio amateur of station 3GK, has heard radio signals which have traveled 5000 miles from the ship of Dr. Alexander Hamilton Rice, explorer, on the Rio Branco or Parima River, 400 miles north of Manaos, on the Amazon River.

These signals already have been received in New York and London. The discovery of White Indians in Colombia, and a further account of the tracing of the sources of the Parima, or Rio Branco, were reported by Dr. Rice. He sent word that his expedition had established the fact that there was no connection between the Orinoco and Parima rivers.

"I was hunting for signals on Monday night," said Mr. Eckert, "when I came across a message on an 87-meter wavelength from somebody asking for a reply. I replied on an 82-meter wavelength. The third time that I replied my message was caught on the 50-meter wavelength, standard time, when I got the call. In 10 minutes we had got together and from then until 2:35 a. m. we were in constant communication."

"Dr. Rice sent me eight messages in all, two for London, one for Mrs. Rice in Paris, three for New York City, and one for Danville, Va. He said that static conditions were so bad that for four days he had not caught a signal from the United States."

The dropping down to lower wavelengths seems inevitable with the present crowding of the ether, and perhaps this step will make the public realize this point. Once one big station opens up "down below" many others will probably follow their lead. Then there will be a demand for new inductances and straightline frequency condensers. But that is easily met, so perhaps we are in for a new era in radiopropagation.

ONE of the difficulties in assigning wavelengths for radio reception has been that most radiopropagators objected to having to go below 280 meters in wavelength, since they felt that the majority of machines on the market today would not reach down that far. Thus a fairly good band of frequencies has been left to the use of very small stations.

The Hotel Roosevelt has evidently seen the apparent uselessness of waiting for a high wavelength and is ready to go on the air with a powerful station with a wavelength well under 275 meters. The exact frequency has not been given out as yet. The call letters are WRYN. It will be most interesting to see what the results of this more or less pioneer step in radio reception will be.

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Radio Programs

Evening Features

FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10
EASTERN STANDARD TIME
10 P. M.—"Cuba," (455 Meters)
2 A. M.—"The Cuban Dancer," (455 Meters)
2:30 A. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
3 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
4 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
5:30 to 6 P. M.—"Big Brother Club," musical comedy, featuring a solo from New York; organ recital from Boston Chamber of Commerce.
W. B. Boston, Springfield, Mass., (455 Meters)

5:15 P. M.—Concert by Edward J. Harstone, accompanied by Mrs. F. McCharley. 8:30 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
8:30 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
9 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
9:30 P. M.—"Market report as furnished by the General Staff Band of the Cuban Army, Capt. José Molina Torres, band leader.

4 P. M., THURSDAY, JUNE 11 (455 Meters)

5 to 11 P. M.—"Reese-Hughes orchestra, Symphonic orchestra, under direction of Prof. Leon A. Dashoff. Dance program.

5:15 P. M.—"Concert by Edward J. Harstone, accompanied by Mrs. F. McCharley. 8:30 P. M.—"Concert," (455 Meters)
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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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EDITORIALS

Convincing argument is presented in behalf of the 30,000 residents of the three islands included in the Virgin group in support of their appeal to the United States Congress that determination and recognition of their political status be considered. These people, once subjects of the King of Denmark, are now, for the most part, according to their own showing, men and women without a country. They are officially regarded "as inhabitants of the Virgin Islands entitled to the protection of the United States." They desire a recognized standing in the American family, reasonably insisting that they are as well qualified as the Porto Ricans when the latter were granted American citizenship. There is no intention at present, it is claimed, to seek statehood for the island group.

The United States flag has flown over the islands since their purchase from Denmark in 1917, or practically eight years. That the people there are loyal to their new protector is inferentially testified to by Capt. Philip Williams, naval governor of the islands, who has forwarded the petition to President Coolidge with his official indorsement. It is pointed out in the resolutions adopted by the Colonial Councils of the islands that the petitioners, even before they were invited to relinquish their Danish sovereignty, had adopted not only the language but the ways and customs, social and commercial, of the Americans. In their own words, they "welcomed the Stars and Stripes with every desire and intent to become 100 per cent Americans."

A somewhat interesting complication seems to have arisen because of the interpretation, by the State Department at Washington, of the treaty clause which seemed to fix the citizenship status of the islanders following the transfer of title to the islands from Denmark to the United States. Section 6 of the purchase treaty, signed and proclaimed by the Wilson Administration in 1917, contained this clause:

Those who remain in the islands may prove their citizenship in Denmark by making, before a court of record within one year from the date of the exchange of this convention, a declaration of their decision to preserve such citizenship; in default of which declaration they shall be held to have renounced it, and to have accepted citizenship in the United States.

Quite naturally, this provision of the treaty was accepted by the islanders as sufficient to confer full United States citizenship rights upon all those who did not elect to retain their Danish citizenship. But the State Department subsequently ruled that, as in the case of Porto Rico, a specific declaration of the intent of Congress was necessary to confer full citizenship on the Virgin Islands inhabitants who had not taken steps to retain their Danish citizenship.

Consideration for the rights of the people immediately concerned, as well as ordinary prudence, would indicate the wisdom of completing the process of annexation which seems to have been left unfinished. It is declared, in behalf of the petitioners, that at present the fundamental law of the islands is a temporary and exceedingly brief organic act, by the terms of which there is kept in effect a Danish colonial law many of the provisions of which are incompatible with American ideals.

As to the measure of autonomy which should be granted, that should depend, in the estimation of responsible Washington officials, upon the preparation which the inhabitants of the islands have made to assume a fuller self-governing status. But this, logically, need not delay any longer the recognition of the islanders as citizens of the United States. This they are, more than nominally, under the terms of the purchase treaty. It is no fault of theirs that Congress has delayed in making formal declaration of its intent to confer this right upon them.

No more reassuring and gratifying report of political and industrial conditions in the Republic of Mexico could have been conveyed to the people of the United States than that informally delivered by James R. Sheffield, Ambassador at Mexico City, upon his return to New York on his way to Washington.

In the first place, Mr. Sheffield took occasion to make it clear that his mission home was purely voluntary, and that it was not for the purpose of even discussing with the State Department any of the problems which rumor has said await solution. Any talk of an ultimatum, Mr. Sheffield says, is absolutely unfounded, principally for the reason that no emergency exists which would even suggest such action.

Perhaps the assurance which is most gratifying to Americans is the statement that President Calles is in a position to maintain his Government upon its present stable basis. This, essentially, is a pledge of security to outside investors and an assurance that they may depend upon the Government for the protection of capital legitimately devoted to the development of their Mexican holdings. Inferentially, at least, Mr. Sheffield invites his neighbors and friends in the United States to accept his judicial estimate of conditions in Mexico in place of the unfounded rumors of strikes, revolutions and confiscatory proceedings too frequently current.

The verification of the Ambassador's views is desired, it is supplied by a simultaneous interview with Adolfo de Castro, an American citizen, who has resided for years in Mexico. Mr. de Castro is proprietor of the American News Bureau in Mexico City, an enthusiastic supporter of President Calles, and a man of wide experience and observation in Mexican affairs. Discussing the labor situation in Mexico, Mr. de Castro called attention to the fact that an organization recently formed already has a membership of 257,000 workers, all supporters of President Calles. He discounts any talk of a serious strike under these conditions. The Pres-

ident, he insists, is able to deal with any situation that may threaten to interrupt industry.

Certainly it is more desirable that such substantiated and unbiased reports as these should gain currency than that suspicion and animus be engendered by the dissemination of alarmist rumors. These only keep alive an international hatred that already has too long delayed a perfect understanding between the neighbors of bordering countries. Thus far it has been Mexico that has suffered most. But the time is coming when it will be to the advantage of all alike to reason together as friends.

Doubtless the suggestion that Germany should guarantee its eastern frontiers—that is to say,

Austria and the German Reich

policy of Herr Stresemann is to obtain something from the Allies in exchange for the peace pact which Germany offers. It is hardly possible to complain that this should be so. Germany has many grievances, real or imaginary, and it is not surprising that it should desire compensations if it is to pledge itself anew to preserve the status quo in regard to France, Belgium, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Obviously the opponents of a fresh German promise to the Allies would be disarmed if the Allies in their turn were to raise the embargo upon the junction of Germany and the German-speaking peoples of Austria.

The prospects of such a bargain are, however, not as yet good. France is inclined to protest against any surrender of the advantages enjoyed under the treaties which would tend to strengthen Germany. Apparently Herr Stresemann at first intended to ask for some revision of the frontiers of Upper Silesia or for an arrangement by which the Polish Corridor to Danzig, which cuts Germany in two, should be modified. The activities of M. Skrzynski, the Polish War Minister, and of M. Benes, the Prime Minister of Czechoslovakia, showed that a revision of this kind was not immediately practicable. Therefore, it would seem that there is some thought of adopting other tactics and of asking for the inclusion of Austria in the German Reich.

Germany would thus have a common frontier with Italy and with Hungary and would incorporate 6,000,000 inhabitants who are at present isolated and feeble. Clearly, it is possible to effect some kind of reconciliation of monarchists and republicans on such a program, and the policy of Greater Germany would be a triumph for Herr Stresemann. But as the French see the matter, there is a danger of a new alignment of nations in Europe—a Germano-Italo-Hungarian combination—which would be equivalent to a renaissance of the Triple Alliance.

France naturally hesitates to give its consent to such a bargain. Moreover, it is at least doubtful whether the Austrians themselves would consent, and the help of Italy is by no means certain. Poland and the Little Entente—and incidentally it may be remarked that at present the Little Entente, though bearing a name which diminishes its importance, is in reality the only solid entente in Europe—are also extremely doubtful.

Much as the success of the negotiations for a peace pact in Europe is to be desired, it is improbable that it can be achieved along these lines. Any proposal, however, that is put forward must be thoroughly examined, and no possibility of agreement must be neglected. If not in one way then in another, it is essential that the offer of a peace pact by Germany shall be before long accepted, and the danger of war thus be obviated.

The attacks on the Federal Trade Commission, coming on the one hand from industrial and commercial interests holding that the commission has been interfering too much with trade and industry, and on the other side from "progressives" or "radicals" asserting that, as now constituted, the little or nothing to prevent injurious combinations in restraint of trade, will inevitably result in transferring the discussion to the American Congress when that body assembles.

It was contended that proceedings brought by the Department of Justice were so long delayed by hearings in the courts, and the appeals that were taken in practically all cases, that business was kept in a constant state of uncertainty, and it was hoped that a body devoting all its time to the subject matter would be able efficiently to interpret the law, and secure prompt compliance with its orders. How far the anticipations of those favoring the commission have been realized will remain a subject of endless debate, but it will at least be conceded that a sincere effort was made to establish certain fundamentals of fair dealing, which if adopted generally would go far to prevent recognized abuses in the mechanism of production and distribution.

As against the policies and rulings of the commission there have been widespread complaints that it has been to some extent used as an instrument of private interests desirous of securing an advantage over their competitors; that frivolous charges have been brought that unjustly reflected on concerns doing business in legitimate ways, and that some of the orders issued were not consistent with the interpretation put upon the anti-trust law by the highest court of the land. It has also been claimed, that, instead of diminishing the uncertainty as to what are legal business practices, the commission actually increased the inability of manufacturers or merchants to know whether they were proceeding in accordance with the law, and it is asserted that both industry and commerce would give the public better service if the matters handled by the commission were turned back to the Department of Justice.

Behind these conflicting views there remains the unsolved problem of the extent to which governments should undertake to control or

regulate trade. The extreme individualist view is that the production and sale of goods is a matter of private ownership of property, with which the Government should not meddle. On the other hand, it is asserted by those professing to speak for the great mass of consumers that if unrestrained combinations were permitted, the public would be mulcted through excessively high prices, fixed by mutual agreements of producers or distributors. Between these two schools there would appear to be an irrepressible conflict, which will doubtless occupy the attention of the national Legislature for many years to come.

June is not a season of holidays in the great wheat-growing areas of the middle-western United States. It is, rather, a time of intense activity devoted to the harvesting of broad fields of ripening grain, upon the successful completion of which depends the fortunes of thousands of farmers. A day's delay, when a field of grain has matured, may mean the almost total loss of a crop. But modern devices, available to the farmers of almost every locality, have lessened the hazards of the harvest season. More machines and fewer men make the wheat raiser virtually independent.

It is true, of course, that the development of the great bonanza wheat farms of Minnesota and the Dakotas did not take place until after the perfection of the self-binding harvester. This came late in the seventies, when it would have been next to impossible to mobilize an army of men of sufficient numbers to bind up the tremendously large crops produced. For several years before the advent of the self-binding harvester there had been in use the harvesting machine upon which two men stood to shape and tie the bundles as the grain was elevated and delivered to a convenient "table." This method was a marked advance from the somewhat more crude reaper, which appeared first in the form of a "dropper," which left a rather straggling and misshapen bundle at intervals in its wake. This was followed by the hand-rake reaper, behind which a man walked, and with a deft movement, raked the unbound bundles from the reaper platform to the ground. Then came the powerful self-rake reaper, drawn by four horses, which could be operated by the driver alone. Behind these great juggernauts men tramped and toiled from dawn until dark, binding and shocking the sheaves.

Among the farmers of the middle west it was quite generally agreed with the advent of the self-rake reaper, that the acme of perfection had been reached. Surely human ingenuity could not hope to go beyond this perfected masterpiece. Those who watched the machine in operation as its rake, counterbalanced by a great iron ball, swung with amazing regularity to sweep the sheaves of grain to the stubble field in its trail, had vivid recollections of the days when the cradle had superseded the hand sickle. The cradle no doubt was regarded as a great innovation, and possibly as the "last word" in the effort to emancipate the New England and York State farmers from the drudgery of slavery to the ancient sickle.

But even now, with all the labor-saving devices employed, the harvest field is not a playground. The lessening of the number of workers has not lightened the tasks of those employed. Harvesting remains a highly intensified industry. The stakes are tremendous, the success or failure of a year's work depending upon the accomplishments of a few days. To one who has not had some part in such work there can come but slight realization of the joy and satisfaction realized in its successful conclusion. The harvest hand, whether employer or employed, seldom feels that he is driven to his task. Weariness may come with long hours of toil, but discouragement never. There is a dignity lent to such labor that cheers and encourages even those who may be presumed to lack imagination or really constructive force. To the farm-reared boy who believes himself able to take a man's part in such work, there is no season so filled with genuine joy and satisfaction as that of harvest-home.

Editorial Notes

A number of times in the past George Bernard Shaw has given vent in the press to an expression of opinion regarding vaccination, and he always has something good to say—at least from the standpoint of those who feel none too kindly toward this practice. Just recently he sent a long letter to the London press, and it was full of shots that hit the mark. Listen to this, for example:

Although smallpox is now a comparatively negligible disease—so much so that in the little outbreaks which seem so trifling to those of us who remember 1871 and 1881, we sometimes find no deaths, and the whole affair dismissed by old hands as chicken-pox—yet the shortage of houses has produced so much overcrowding that there is a serious danger that nature may strike again, and strike hard, as she does always when she is too long defied. It is an established fact that adequate housing and sanitation can avert the blow. It is an equally established fact that revaccination cannot. Anything that leads us to rely on vaccination and neglect housing and sanitation is therefore most mischievously inopportune at the present time.

There is a moral in a story told in the Christian Advocate which those in America who cry out that their rights are being infringed in the matter of prohibition would do well to ponder seriously. A passenger on a steamer from Bombay to London asked the captain whether liquor could be procured at Zanzibar, where the vessel was to touch. The captain answered, "Yes, you could get it. I know Zanzibar well, and the Muhammadans form the greater part of its ruling community. The Muhammadan law is against the taking of strong drink, so that the only way in which you can get drink in Zanzibar is by making a declaration that you are a Christian." The comment in the Advocate is simple but telling: "Is it any wonder that Christian missions make slow headway in lands where the name of Christian is associated with the trade in liquor and narcotics, and where the vices which corrupt the natives are practiced by visitors from so-called Christian countries?"

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

Gazing at an Ancient Republic

By SVOETOZAR TONJOROFF

Dubrovnik, Ragusa.

The narrow-gauge train that had been zig-zagging over dizzy, rock-clad heights for a whole day had a light drag into the station on the shores of the blue Adriatic in the town of Gravosa, which is called "Grusa" by the Jugos, who are now the governing power. The baggage was transferred to a motor car, and the trip to the hotel was begun.

Alas, at the hotel no room was available, so the trip was resumed to a near-by house, overlooking the Adriatic. A man who spoke no word of English finally responded to the ring, and my wife and I climbed down four flights of steps and found ourselves standing on a terrace overlooking the rustling sea—a welcome sight after two years of landlocked life.

Could we spend the night there? Oh, yes, we could, on the understanding that this was a strictly private house and not a hotel! This was satisfactory, so we retired for the night.

As we leaned out of the window in the morning, what a sight greeted our eyes! Stretching into the indefinite prospect, a blue-sea-laved island, almost within reach of the hand, it seemed. Right opposite was an island covered with verdure and two groups of buildings. One of them, I learned from our hostess, told a story of history.

For in the chateau surrounded with pine trees and palms had once lived a man who had tried to govern Mexico, and had kept trust with fate before a wall in Querétaro. His name was Maximilian and he was the brother of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.

The other group of buildings on this island—it is called Lacroza—was a Dominican monastery, which was occupied by the monks until Dalmatia was turned over to Serbia after the World War. It is now used as a home for Jugoslavian children.

Gazing westward at a group of other buildings—pavilions, battlemented towers and dwelling houses—I was informed by my hostess that they constituted "the city." And "the city" is here a synonym for the Republic of Ragusa, one of the landmarks of Italian political and commercial history.

"What is this perfume?" I inquired, sniffing at the delightful odor borne by the breeze.

"Oh, that is the sirocco blowing straight from Africa," she explained, "and the odor comes from that forest of orange blossoms. Do you see those flowers?" she continued.

Sure enough, the surrounding trees were covered with white blossoms.

"That is a banana tree," she said, pointing to a huge palm waving up to our window sill. "By summer that will be bending under the fruit."

There are roses in full bloom as April is drawing to a close. Below, and almost sweeping the edge of the wall that surrounds the terrace, are pine trees and poplars.

"But the sight that is most interesting to me is a grotto down there," she resumed. "Centuries ago, when piracy was the popular industry in the Ragusan Republic, that grotto was used as a den by pirates."

"What, a pirate's den within easy reach of the guns of the fortress of Ragusa?" I inquired with amazement.

"Strange but true," she retorted, somewhat nettled. "And my husband, who has been looking into the thing with the help of the keeper of the state records, informs me that it was not the Ragusan Republic that suppressed piracy along this coast. That was finally accomplished by the Republic of Venice as the protector of Ragusa."

Two days later I took a dip in the waters of the Adriatic that swept up to the grotto and into it. To a mere landsman it appeared that the grotto was admirably adapted for use as a hiding place for pirates.

The fortifications of the administrative center of Ragusa are plainly visible from the mouth of the grotto. A tower and gray walls that look as if they had been

handed straight down over the centuries. The surf of the Adriatic beats up against the main tower, with its substructures works.

The entire community uses the walled city as the center of business, and the old walls are still standing, gray and frowning. The town, stretching on either side of the walled city, goes to the walled enclosure to business in the morning. If you wish to buy a sheet of writing paper, you have to enter the western end of the walled city, under the frowning gates, and to cross the moat that was during past centuries. If you wish to buy a picture postal, you must travel the same way. If you wish to register a letter you must again go to the walled city. Bakers, butchers, all tradesmen are within its confines.

Ragusa a cosmopolitan aspect presents itself. Here are a group of carriers—they call them "hamals" in Constantinople—each wearing the red cap or fez of Turkey, sometimes with the customary black tassel hanging on behind or on the side.

I had been led to believe from time to time that these red-fez Bosnians or Herzegovinians speak Turkish for in the Near East the man who professes his Muhammadan religion by wearing the fez speaks Turkish or Arabic.

Every attempt to speak Turkish with these particular wearers of the Turkish costume speaks pure Slavic and will laugh at your assumption that they are Turks. They are Muhammadans and they play an important part in Jugoslavian politics through the Djemist Muhammadan organization. In other respects they are Slavs, pure and simple. The Djemist exerts itself to protect their religious rights, such as those of church property.

At the southwestern end of the fortifications of Ragusa is the port from which in the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth, down to the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, the argosies of Ragusa sailed over the world, carrying with them the products of civilization. It is worth noting that the word argosy itself originated here, and was applied to the ships of Ragusa.

At the western end of the walled city, in the locality called the Porta Pile, all Ragusa gathers at sunset to listen to a band which plays at stated times in the late afternoon and during the early evening and to exchange conversation.

Two impressive memorials of past centuries keep watch over the Adriatic in this section—the round tower called Bokar, and the fortifications opposite called the San Lorenzo, crumpling granite structures that are hammed perpetually by the surf of the blue Adriatic.

Here, too, the Adriatic creeps washingly into the grotto under the Bokar. There may be no tide in this sea as some experts assert, but it is churned into white waves by the constant motion and the waves themselves, for there is probably no sea in Europe that is bluer than the Adriatic—a blue that is as emphatic as it is delightful to the eye.

At the western gate of the walled city is a statue of the patron saint of the place, St. Blasius, and over the western wall hangs a heavy box, bearing evidence of the many centuries that have gone over it. The latest addition to the sculptures of the locality is a bust of King Peter of Serbia, called the "mamul" or liberator.

From one end to the other of the walled city is the thoroughfare known as the Stradun, with its clean walk. The Serbians have attempted to name this street after King Peter the Great, and have it known as Krat Peter Street, but tradition has proved too strong, and the people of Dubrovnik still call it the Stradun.

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Paris

Paris, June 9.—The French Government proposes to purchase the Villa House in Guernsey, where Victor Hugo lived in exile under a second empire. It was there that for fifteen years he wrote his finest poetry. The house has now come into the market, and Anatole de Monzie announces that he will immediately ask the Chamber for credit to make national purchase.

The limited space which has been possible to give the Salon this year has caused the rejection of many works of some value. One of the artists who has been excluded has set up a little stand outside the building and has exhibited a piece of sculpture in the open air. A placard informs passers-by that for the last thirty-two years he has always exhibited at the Salon and for the last twenty-four years has been a Societe of the Artistes Francais. He has naturally won much sympathy and his exhibit has attracted a good deal of attention. Perhaps, after all, he has not lost anything by his exclusion, for the contrary has gained an advertisement which will stand him commercially, if not artistically, in good stead. Still, it is regrettable that old exhibitors are thus turned out of the Salon owing to the holding this year of the Exhibition of Decorative Arts in the Grand Palais.

The Minister of Justice has issued returns showing that 5224 foreigners became naturalized as French citizens in the course of last year. Of these, 3511 were men and 1713 were women, and 40 per cent of the men had married French wives. Work